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GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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FEBRUARY 1963 - 15¢

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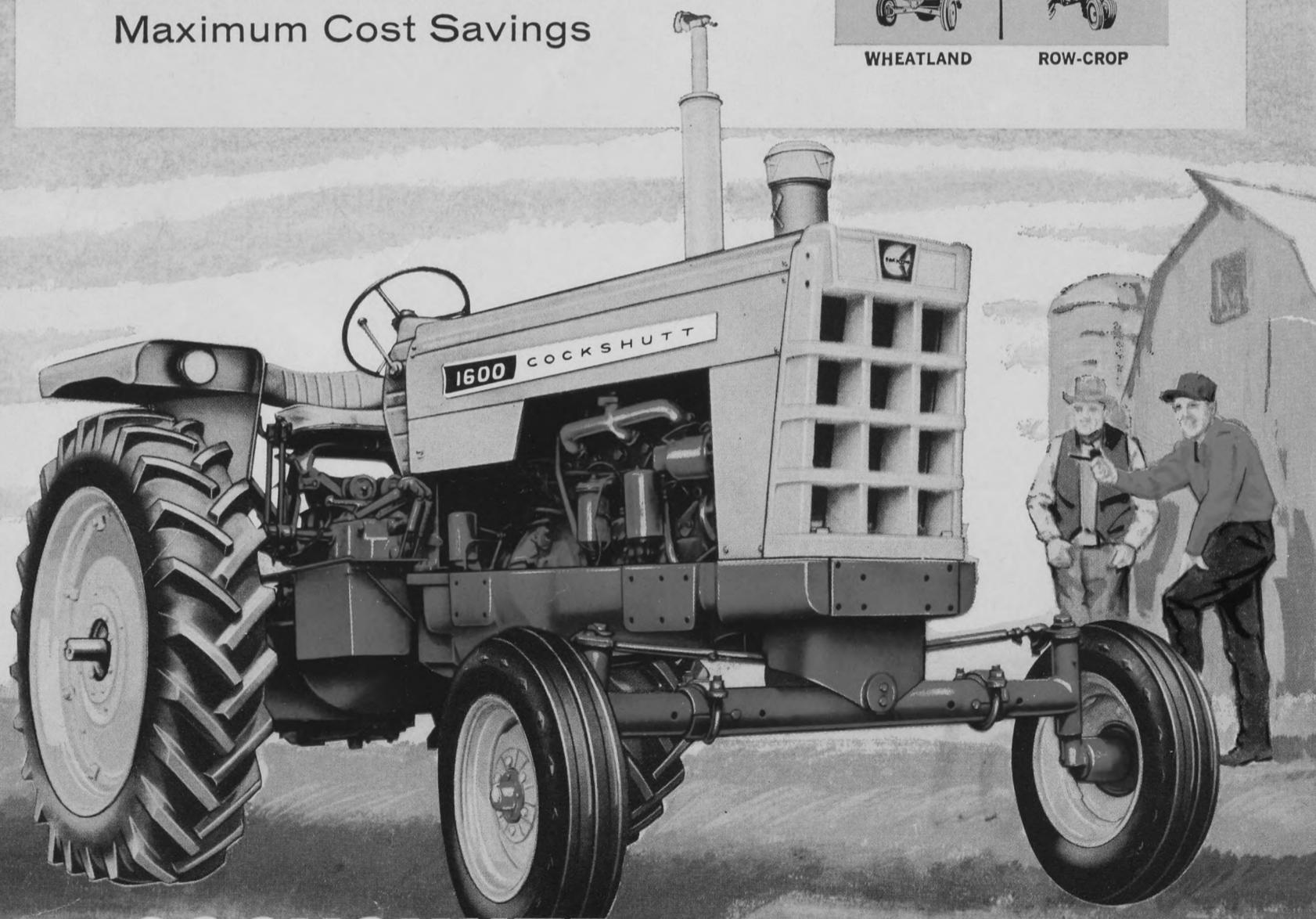
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THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating *The Nor'West Farmer* and *Farm and Home***CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY**

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POISON — BEWARE: A lot more care in the handling of pesticides is going to be needed in future says livestock liaison officer Dick Painter —see page 15.



H. H. Hannam, CFA President.

CFA ANNUAL MEETING: Canada's dairy problems held the lime-light at this year's meeting. For a full report on this and other major farm issues discussed at Windsor —see page 16.

FASHION FLASH: Look for easy fitting youthful flattery . . . colors light and bright . . . and fabulous fabric variety this spring—See our spring Fashion Forecast on page 52.

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COVER: Boy skiers in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia.

—Hugh Irwin photo.

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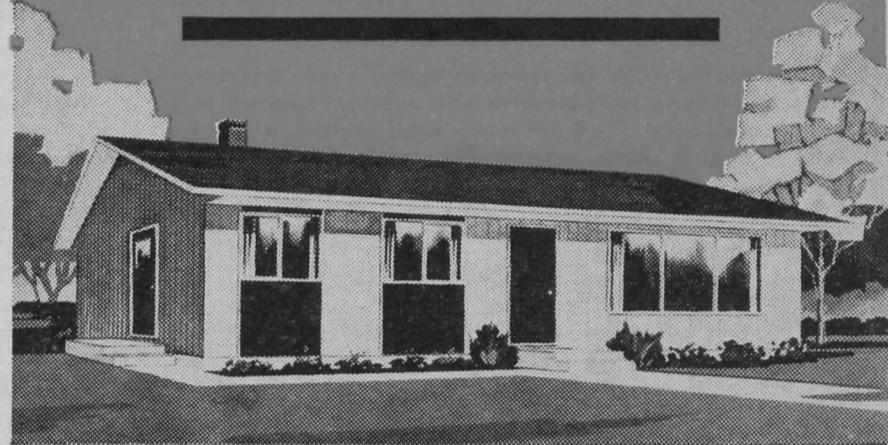
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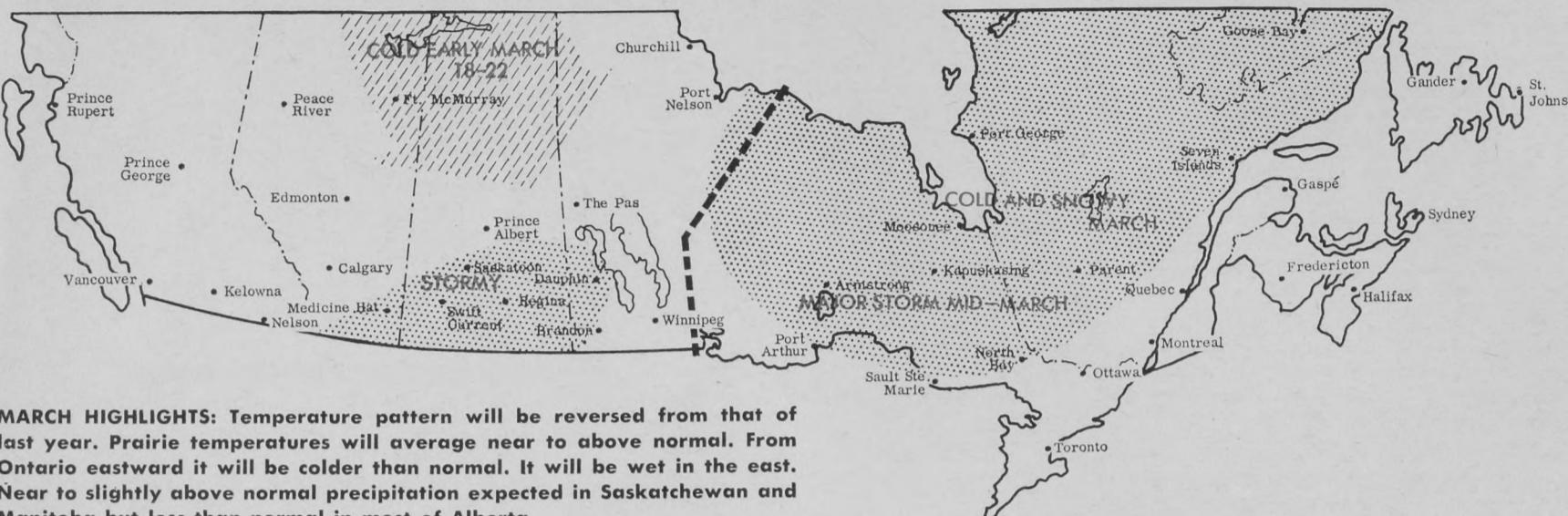
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Weather Forecast

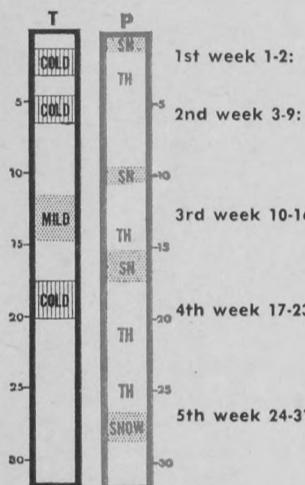
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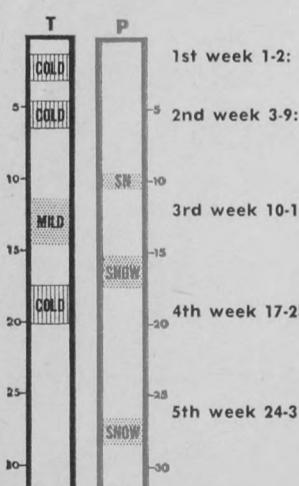
MARCH 1963

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

Alberta

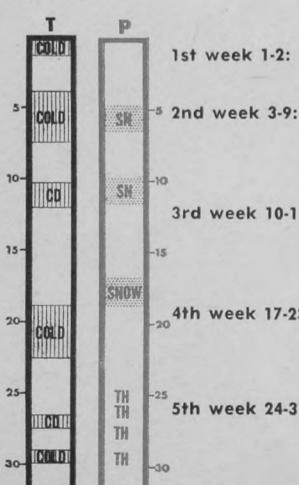


Snow expected east of the mountains on 1st. Colder air spreading over the province by 2nd. Unsettled and cold on the 3rd. Another cold outbreak near 5th and 6th will lower night readings well below zero in most areas. Dry weather predominating between 5th and 9th. General snow on 10th with scattered precipitation in north near 13th-14th. Another storm at week end will bring snow to most areas. Temperatures generally seasonal. Milder at mid-week. Snow continuing into the 17th. On the 18th, cold dry air will sweep across the province lasting into the 20th. Some scattered snow around the 21st-22nd. Light snow indicated about the 25th. A more important storm will affect most areas on the 27th and 28th. Seasonable temperatures will predominate on most days during this interval.



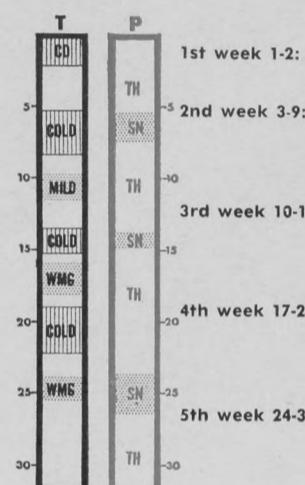
Saskatchewan

Look for fair and cold weather to prevail at the beginning of the month. Expect unsettled weather on the 3rd; otherwise cold through the 5th. Night readings well below zero. Warm, dry weather will predominate between the 5th and 9th. General snow is likely on the 10th. At the week end another storm will bring more snow and winds to most areas. Temperatures generally seasonal though warmer than normal at mid-week. Snowy weather will continue into 17th. On the 18th cold air will move across the province. It will continue cold through 20th. Otherwise good outdoor weather is expected. In the last week of the month, snow is indicated for most areas around the 27th and 28th. However seasonable temperatures are expected to prevail on most days throughout the region.



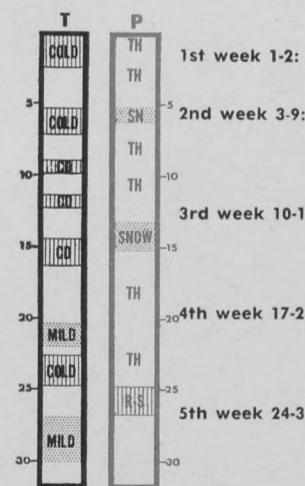
Manitoba

Fair skies expected during these two days. Cold weather on 1st moderating on 2nd. The week will be rather cold, especially between the 4th and 7th. Light snow is expected around the 3rd, more important storms expected near the 5th and 6th. Snow and blustery conditions preceding cold air expected to affect most of Manitoba on 11th and 12th. Rest of the week will be storm free, temperatures rising to seasonal levels. A large part of the province can expect snow on 17th and 18th. A surge of cold dry air near the 16th will lower overnight temperatures to 10-20 degrees below zero. Expect cloudy and unsettled weather between 25th and 29th. Precipitation during week will be light. Except for brief cold spells near the 27th and 29th, temperatures expected close to seasonal.



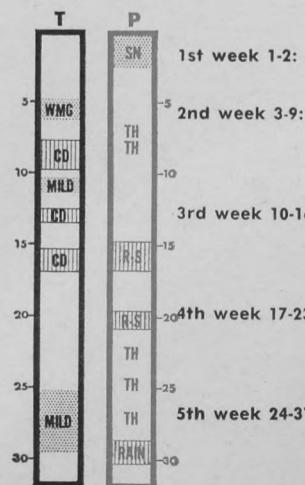
Ontario

Cold, crisp weather will predominate during this interval under generally fair skies. Some light snow on 3rd and 4th. A storm will bring strong winds and snow, heaviest in west of province near 6th and 7th, accompanied by an outbreak of cold air. Conditions are expected to be mild but occasionally unsettled on the 10th and 11th. A sweep of cold air will be accompanied by snow near the 14th and latter part of the week. About the driest interval of month with minor threat of snow on 18th. A warming trend early in week will give way to colder weather on several days near 19th. Snow on first couple of days. There may be some scattered snow again near 29th. A little warmer than normal for first day or two; close to normal remainder of week.



Quebec

Colder than normal weather. Scattered light snow will occur on the 1st. Most important precipitation during this interval around 6th as an influx of cold air sweeps across the province. Scattered snow is also likely about 3rd and 8th. Spotty snow showers around 11th, followed by a brief cold outbreak. Heavy snow in many areas on 14th and 15th. Very cold air will arrive on last day or two. Some scattered snow on 18th and 23rd. Seasonable temperatures during first half with warming trend near 21st and 22nd. Colder in northern areas toward the week end. Most of province will be cold on 24th. General storminess indicated on 25th-26th followed by several mild days. Daytime readings in the 30s and 40s.



Atlantic Provinces

The month will begin with unsettled and snowy weather due on 1st and 2nd. Conditions will improve early in week with temperatures rising to above seasonal levels during mid-week. Light snow on 7th and 8th followed by colder weather on week end. Temperatures will be in the seasonal range during the first few days of the week, mildest on 11th. Colder air will briefly influence the provinces on 13th. Important storminess on 18th and 19th with surge of quite cold air. Cold will linger into 17th followed by near normal temperatures. Rain and snow around 20th and 22nd. Conditions will be unsettled on 24th and 27th with the most important precipitation due on 29th and 30th. It will be quite mild (40s) between 26th and 29th.

Editorials

Double Talk by Dairymen

MUCH confusion and sharp controversy has arisen over the Dairy Farmers of Canada proposal to drop the price support for butter from 64 to 60 cents per pound, if accompanied by certain other stabilization and subsidization measures.

This is not surprising. The resolution embodying the DFC policy proposal on butter, powder and casein was placed before the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture last month for ratification. Its wording was somewhat ambiguous and therefore misleading. Discussion revealed that dairy delegates were either reluctant or unable to explain its real meaning. In spite of this, the Federation, to its discredit, passed the resolution in its original form.

The resolution in question is supposed to be designed to increase per capita consumption of butter and divert skim milk to the production of casein. It calls for the simultaneous adoption of the following measures: (1) the maintenance of the 12-cent per pound "consumer subsidy" on butter; (2) the reduction in the support price on butter to 60 cents per pound; (3) the establishment of a 12-cent per pound support price on skim milk powder (so that income of producers would remain at present levels); (4) the placing of a subsidy on casein sufficient to make the combined price of butter and casein equivalent to butter at 60 cents and powder at 12 cents per pound; and (5) that a deficiency payment be made to

cream shippers based on the present support price of 64 cents per pound.

There are several points that need to be clarified in regard to this policy proposal. The retention of the 12-cent per pound "consumer subsidy" on butter, together with the reduction in the price support, if carried out, would lower the retail price of butter by another 4 cents. While potentially it might lead to reducing the price spread between margarine and butter by this amount, it is a matter of conjecture whether such a move would have any appreciable effect on butter consumption.

Action to lower the butter support price by 4 cents and, at the same time, establish a 12-cent support price for skim milk powder would do more than maintain the price to shippers of manufacturing milk. Actually, it could have the effect of increasing the price for 3.5 per cent milk by at least 15 cents a hundredweight over the existing level. This is so because the rise in powder prices over current levels would more than compensate for the drop in butterfat prices. It should also be remembered that such a policy is being asked for in addition to the 25-cent per hundred pound subsidy that manufacturing milk shippers are already receiving from the Government, and which the farm organizations want continued.

On the surface the proposal seems to be making a gesture toward lowering the price incentive to produce milk for butter, powder and casein production—a gesture the Minister

A Weak Link

SPAKING to the Federation of Agriculture meeting at Windsor last month the Federal Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, registered his dissatisfaction with Canada's agricultural information services, and declared he would devote his attention to seeing what could be done to improve them.

In elaborating on this theme, the Minister said he was not completely satisfied that the majority of farmers who need applied agricultural information the most are getting it when they need it, or in the form in which they want it. Nor was he satisfied that the present arrangement for providing such information is working to the same advantage to all farmers in all parts of Canada. Inequities in this regard, he thought, should be replaced by equality. He was sure the provinces would co-operate to achieve this end.

Mr. Hamilton went on to say that the direct responsibility for actually getting most applied agricultural information into the hands of farmers has rested until now with provincial extension services. But he pointed out that this practice has evolved mainly out of tradition and convenient administrative arrangements. "It is not made compulsory," the Minister emphasized, "because of constitutional reasons, or because of farmers' preferences, or because of present government policy. . . . The Federal Department of Agriculture has a statutory responsibility to provide certain kinds of agricultural information to farmers who are literally right in the field, if this is necessary. . . ."

The Minister's interest in this subject is encouraging. The Canada Department of Agriculture is by far the largest potential source of research, market and policy information in the country. It has a large and highly trained professional staff located at important agricultural and market centers from coast to coast.

We have often wondered if the combined knowledge of these people was being fully exploited: if the information available in the Department was being fully tapped, marshalled and passed along to farmers in the best possible way. Apparently, Mr. Hamilton has his doubts about this too. Further investigation will uncover weaknesses where these exist, and can lead to corrective action.

But the matter isn't confined solely to the Canada Department as the Minister has indicated. Traditionally, the provincial extension services, with their localized fieldmen, have been depended upon to play the primary role of getting specific information to individual farmers. Mr. Hamilton's statement reopens the whole question of the adequacy of provincial extension programs, the manner in which they are organized and carried out. There is a major job to do in assuring the relationships and lines of communication between the Federal research, production and marketing branches and the provincial extension agencies are of a high and uniform order. Previous efforts to bring about fundamental improvements have been thwarted. Perhaps the Federal minister, if given an opportunity, can succeed where others in lesser positions have failed. With the growing complexities of the farming industry, there is a pressing need for careful and proper co-ordination of research and extension work, and for getting the best, up-to-date information to farmers as quickly and accurately as possible.

Mr. Hamilton has embarked on a difficult task. When consultations are held within his own Department, and with others on this subject, we hope all concerned will keep foremost in their minds that the ultimate purpose of government agricultural services is to efficiently and effectively serve and assist farm people. Understanding and sympathetic support of farm people and their organizations will strengthen the Minister's hand in dealing with this problem. V

of Agriculture would welcome at this time. Combined stocks of creamery butter and butter oil on hand at January 1 of this year amounted to nearly 240 million pounds—up 40 million pounds from a year earlier. This increase in supplies has occurred in spite of the 12-cent "consumer subsidy" placed in effect on May 1, 1962. In fact, however, proper analysis shows that rather than lowering the producer price incentive, the proposed policy actually raises it for manufacturing milk shippers, giving them a price advantage relative to cream shippers whose returns would be maintained at present levels. It is not too difficult to imagine how the Government will react to such double talk.

At a time when dairy problems are at a most critical stage, and when very large sums of public funds are being used to subsidize dairy producers and create an artificial market for butter, this kind of performance on behalf of dairy farmers is inexcusable. It is to be sincerely hoped that representatives of dairy farmers give a much better account of themselves at the closed-door Canadian Dairy Conference to be held later this month. V

Wise Counsel

NO farm leader in Canada has done more to promote unity in farm organization ranks than Ed Nelson, the President of the Farmers Union of Alberta. True to his previous performances, Mr. Nelson brought especially wise counsel to the discussion on farm unity at the Canadian Federation of Agriculture annual meeting at Windsor last month.

Addressing the delegate body he said there isn't any question about the fact that farmers want and need unity. The greatest deterrent to achieving unity is that there is a tendency to think, talk and act separately. He felt there would always be differences of opinion among farmers and their organizations, and hence a need to compromise. But he thought the objective should be to keep the representatives of the various organizations together and talking to each other about farm problems and programs as much as possible.

Mr. Nelson went on to urge people in both the farm unions and the federations of agriculture to forget fixed ideas and positions, and to think rather in the best interests of the farm people back on the land. If this can be accomplished, he felt sure a way could be found to establish closer unity in the farm movement.

The CFA delegates instructed the Board of Directors to continue discussions with the representatives of the Farm Unions to the end of furthering the cause of farm unity, and at the same time to continue study, discussions and negotiations at the provincial level. We trust that Mr. Nelson's counsel and example will be followed by his fellow leaders in other organizations, and will filter down into the rank and file membership as well. V

Publisher's Statement

Historically the subscription rates of most farm papers and magazines in Canada have been extremely low. The cost of securing and maintaining a list of subscribers greatly exceeds the revenue secured.

For more than 35 years The Country Guide has had a rate of 50¢ per year. Beginning with our April issue the following rates will apply:

1 year \$1.00; 3 years \$2.00; 5 years \$3.00

All subscriptions purchased before April 1 will be credited at the old rate. Existing subscriptions will run for the full term based on the rate at the time they were ordered.

R. C. BROWN,
Publisher.



Last year 469,000 acres of crops were sprayed with Carbyne to control wild oats. One spraying does the job.

Does spraying wild oats pay off better than delayed seeding?

Remember when 2,4-D first came out? Scientists said that, used properly, it would control most broad-leaf weeds on your farm. And it did. Three years ago, another selective herbicide was introduced into the Prairie Provinces. This remarkable weed killer actually removes growing wild oats from a field of growing grain. The name of this chemical spray is Carbyne.

Why it pays off

For generations the only ways known to fight wild oats have been summer fallow and extra tillage in fall and spring. Spring tillage, of course, delays seeding; makes it impossible to plant *early* enough for best yields. Now because Carbyne kills wild oats *after they emerge from the ground*, you can plant as early as soil conditions permit. Not only can this boost your yields by 20% to 30%, but it saves you the time, trouble and cost of at least two cultivations.

When growing conditions are good, the cost of Carbyne for controlling wild oats for most close-seeded crops is less than \$3 per acre of weed-infested crop area. Crop records show that you can expect to get as much as \$5 extra profit from each acre you spray—over and above the cost of Carbyne application.

One-step spray treatment

Because Carbyne is applied *after* wild oats sprout, you don't waste time or chemicals treat-

Yes! One-shot spray treatment proves effective in Prairie Provinces; read how \$3-per-acre investment can boost wheat profits as much as \$5 an acre:

ing those parts of your field that are "clean." When you mix Carbyne with water and spray it directly on the wild oat plants while they are in the 2-leaf stage, they become stunted and stop growing. Most die completely within a few weeks. Those not killed are so stunted they cannot compete with your crop for plant food or moisture.

Carbyne treatment is a one-step spraying operation. For ground application a standard 2,4-D type sprayer, equipped with recommended nozzles is ideal. Aerial application, using the services of a *qualified* Carbyne aerial applicator, is equally satisfactory.

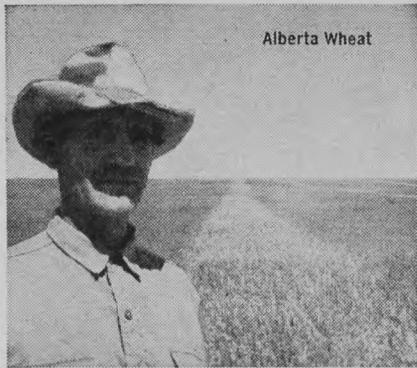
Carbyne is the wild oat killer you never have to incorporate into the soil. Rough or ridged fields need not be smoothed prior to application. And there is no *extra* tillage (estimated to cost \$1 per acre) for soil incorporation after spraying.

Is Carbyne for you?

Carbyne is recommended for use on *spring wheat, durum wheat, barley, sunflower, mustard, sugar beets, flax, peas and rape*. These recommendations are based on four years of experiment station field testing, plus four years of Spencer Research field testing, and extensive farm use in 1961 and 1962. Last year alone, Carbyne was used to stop wild oats on 469,000 acres of crops.

Wild oats are a serious threat to crop profits nearly every year. They reduce yields and increase cultivation expense. Why let these costly weeds rob your pocketbook another season? Get all the facts on how you can make more money by stopping wild oats with Carbyne. Read how to apply Carbyne for most profitable results on the next page. Then, talk it over with your local farm chemical dealer. He has a free Carbyne folder to give you complete details now.

These Prairie Province Carbyne users boosted crop profits:



Alberta Wheat



Manitoba Flax,
Wheat and Sugar Beets



Saskatchewan Flax
and Wheat



Manitoba Barley

Lorne Huggard, Calgary: "This photo shows how well Carbyne stopped wild oats in my 86 acres of Thatcher wheat last season. Wild oats were heavy in the unsprayed strip (center). Without Carbyne, I would have had to plow under the entire planting."

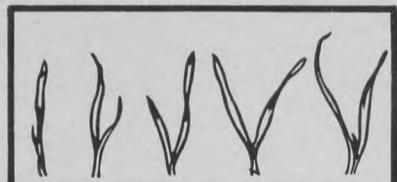
W. A. Ronald, Portage la Prairie: "Last season, I sprayed 15 acres of sugar beets, 75 acres of Redwood flax, and 55 acres of Pembina wheat. With Carbyne, I can seed earlier. It saved me a lot of cultivation, conserved moisture, and improved my yields."

Clare Phillips, Tisdale: "This is the third year that we've used Carbyne on our seed farm. We sprayed 30 acres of Marine flax and 60 acres of Pembina wheat. Experience has shown us that there's just no better way to knock out wild oats."

Perry P. Dunn, Winnipeg: "Wild oats really took over my Herta barley last year. So, I sprayed all 60 acres with Carbyne. It did the job. Proof is the 50 bushel average I got. You can bet I'll use Carbyne this year if wild oats show up. It's a good investment."

How to apply Carbyne for most profitable results

Carbyne must be applied when a majority of the wild oat plants are in the 2-leaf stage. This is from the time the second leaf *first* appears until the third leaf *first* appears. Normally this period lasts for six days. (Read label instructions carefully for exceptions to this rule.) Because timing is vital, it will pay you to prepare in advance. You can tell how many acres require treatment just as soon as wild oats emerge in your fields.



It's time to spray with Carbyne when a majority of the wild oat plants in your fields look like this! From the stage at left until the third leaf starts to appear (right) will be about six days under normal conditions. (In the event of abnormal growing conditions, see label for special instructions.)

This is the time to make sure you have enough Carbyne. Next, check your fields *daily* to find when the majority of wild oats have reached the early 2-leaf stage.

Have your sprayer ready to go. If you plan to apply Carbyne yourself, be sure to check your sprayer well in advance of application time. Make certain that all tanks, nozzles, screens and lines are clean. Each nozzle should be checked for flow rate. Your pump should maintain 45 pounds pressure with all nozzles spraying. (Refer to mixing table and nozzle calibration guide in Carbyne folder.) As in all spraying operations, it's necessary to operate at the proper speed at all times to assure a uniform rate of application.

Experience has shown that mixing and applying Carbyne according to label directions will provide you with the most efficient wild oat control method yet devised. This year, count on farm-proven Carbyne to help you make more dollars from every acre of cropland.

How much extra profit can you expect from Carbyne?

Using Carbyne pays two important ways. First, because Carbyne permits earlier planting and eliminates competition from wild oats, you can expect yields to be 20% to 30% greater. Second, Carbyne can lower your cultivation costs considerably.

For a typical dollars and cents example, let's look at the profit picture comparing 100 acres of wild-oat-infested wheat unsprayed, then Carbyne-sprayed:

100 Acres of Wheat NOT Sprayed

Income from 15-bu. wheat yield @ \$1.33 per bu.....	\$1,995
Expenses:	
Charge for land, buildings and machinery @ \$6.69 per acre.	\$ 669
Labor charge @ \$4.81 per acre	481
Seed, fertilizer, chemicals and fuel, etc., @ \$5.09 per acre.	509
Additional charge for Carbyne treatment	396
(Figuring \$2.96 per acre for Carbyne and \$1.00 per acre for application)	\$2,055
Less reduced cultivation costs..	200
(Two less cultivations required @ \$1.00 per acre when wild oats are controlled with Carbyne)	\$1,855
Less total expenses.....	\$1,659
Net Profit	\$ 336

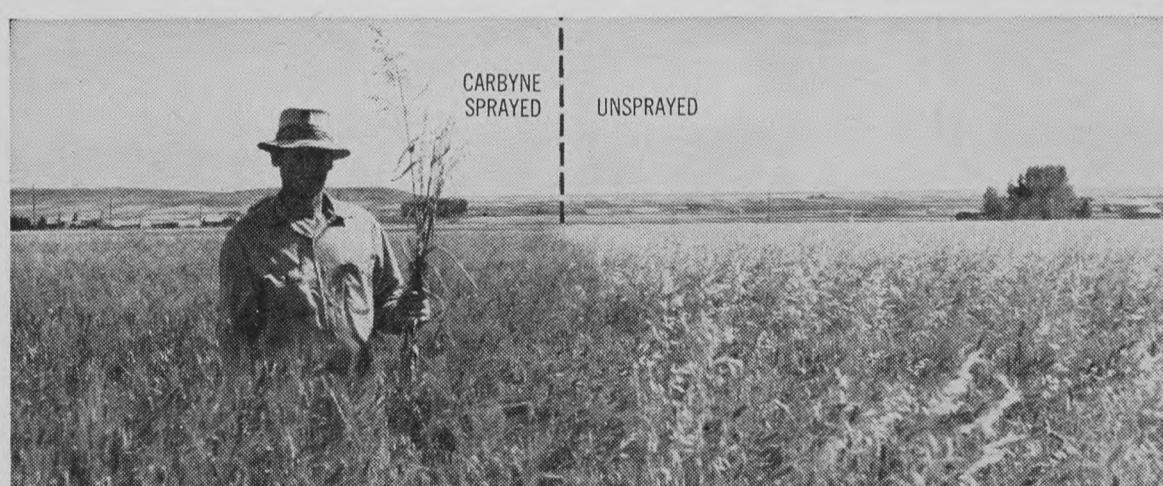
Same 100 Acres of Wheat Sprayed with Carbyne

Income from 20-bu. wheat yield @ \$1.33 per bu.....	\$2,660
(Records show average wheat increase from Carbyne is 6 to 8 bu. per acre compared to equally infested acreage not treated.)	

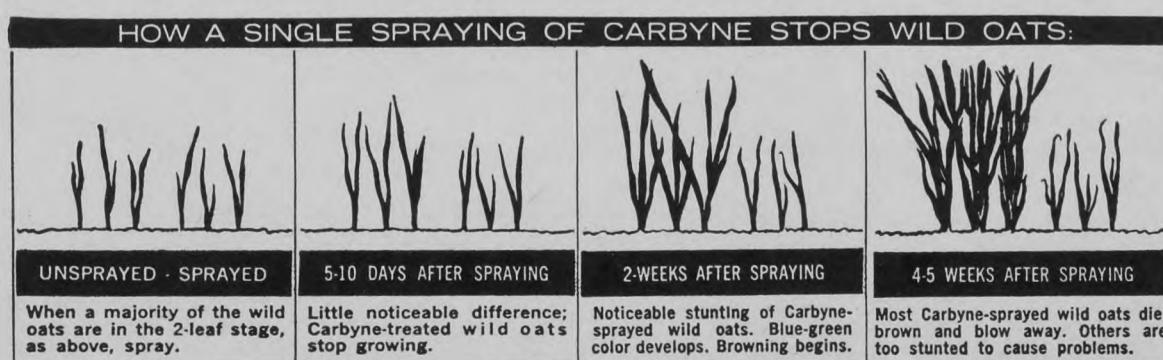
Expenses:

Charge for land, buildings and machinery @ \$6.69 per acre.	\$ 669
Labor charge @ \$4.81 per acre	481
Seed, fertilizer, chemicals and fuel, etc., @ \$5.09 per acre.	509
Additional charge for Carbyne treatment	396
(Figuring \$2.96 per acre for Carbyne and \$1.00 per acre for application)	\$2,055
Less reduced cultivation costs..	200
(Two less cultivations required @ \$1.00 per acre when wild oats are controlled with Carbyne)	\$1,855
Less total expenses.....	1,855
Net Profit	\$ 805
Normal profit without Carbyne.....	336

Extra profit from using Carbyne...\$ 469



It's easy to see the difference that Carbyne made here. Wheat is virtually free of yield-reducing wild oats after a Carbyne application. Unsprayed area on the right is thick with wild oats.



Ask for your free folder that tells all the latest facts about Carbyne and wild oat control. Your farm chemical dealer has it for you now. Study it carefully. We believe you'll agree that spraying wild oats with Carbyne pays off better than delayed seeding. Get your copy of this helpful guide from your dealer or write CARBYNE, Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City 5, Missouri.

Carbyne the wild oat killer that stops 'em after you see 'em

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and UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
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“makings”
of a fine
cigarette!



Famous for mildness
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Player's

CIGARETTE
TOBACCO

ALWAYS FRESH IN ½ LB. TIN AND HANDY POCKET PACK!

GUIDE POSTS

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FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

MOUNTING STOCKPILES OF WHEAT and tighter delivery quotas are on deck for next fall if we are favored with average, or better, growing conditions this season. Keep this in mind when planning your plantings in order to have best control of inventories and sources of ready cash.

WHILE OAT STOCKS were built up by last year's good harvest, they are not excessive. This is an excellent two-way insurance crop--as extra fodder if the summer is dry, or as grain if hay is plentiful; so, keep the acreage up for another year.

RAPSEED is moving briskly this season, both for use in Canada and for export, and prices have been quite satisfactory. This looks to be a promising crop to provide extra cash next fall. A good steady supply is also needed for our developing markets.

INCREASED BARLEY PLANTINGS looks justifiable. Acreage has been declining for a number of years and any further drop would put us out of the export market entirely as well as jeopardizing our feed supplies.

DURUM WHEAT PRICES will work lower, as supplies are abundant. Tight quotas next fall are a possibility so don't hesitate to cut back acreage this spring.

BREAD WHEAT SUPPLIES are very adequate. If there is a substantial increase in acreage you will need to store the extra production on your farm. However, farm storage facilities are ample in most cases.

FLAXSEED PLANTINGS dropped sharply last season, so Canadian supplies by the year-end will be small. However, we doubt if prices next fall will be particularly strong so go careful with the acreage increases.

POTATO ACREAGE should be cut back slightly to relieve pressure on prices. Even small surpluses of this non-storable crop cause sharp price declines.

FED CATTLE are again on the "export basis" in relation to the U.S. Winter markets should remain fairly steady, with prices working lower as spring deliveries pick up.

HOG GRADINGS in 1963 will likely total about 6.7 million, just slightly more than in 1962. Marketings will continue light this winter and prices strong, but expect a price break in March and April. By fall, deliveries will exceed last year's by about 10 per cent, and prices will slide lower.

FEEDER CATTLE PRICES are likely to decline in 1963. U.S. import requirements will drop sharply because of the fast build-up of young stock there.

What's Happening

FOOD COUNCIL WILL SEEK HARMONY

It's time to end the suspicion, mistrust and hostility that has crept into the relationship between farmers and other segments of the food industry. That is the view of Ontario's agriculture minister, William Stewart. In announcing plans to establish a Food Council composed of representatives of producers, processors and consumers, Mr. Stewart served notice that he intends to do all he can to bring greater harmony among these groups.

He pointed out that the time has come when agriculture represents not just the farmer on the land, but the other groups in the food industry too; the people who provide machinery and fertilizer to the farmer, the processor who takes his produce, the retailer who sells it. Mr. Stewart emphasized that his primary concern was for the producer. It had to be recognized too, that the other segments of the farm industry are just as important to farmers as farmers are to them.

Problems have crept into the relationships between the groups, he pointed out. Suspicions, misunderstandings and vicious rumors of malpractices are causing him great concern. It was his hope that the new Food Council might come to grips with them. □

GOODWILLIE APPOINTMENT



[C.D.A. photo]

Donald B. Goodwillie has been appointed Director, Dairy Products Division, Canada Dept. of Agriculture. He was previously head of CDA's Markets & Merchandising Division.

PRICE SUPPORT FOR HOGS IS SET

The federal hog price support program will remain unchanged during 1963 on the basis of \$23.65 per hundredweight for Grade A hogs across Canada, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced recently. This is 87.8 per cent of the base price of \$26.94 which was the average price during the 10-year period 1953-62.

Eligibility for deficiency payments will also remain unchanged. Payments will be limited to a maximum of 100 hogs, Grade A's and B's, for

each registered producer. There will be no deficiency payment made for 1962 hogs because the national average price for Grade A's was \$28.30 last year.

Forecasts for 1963 indicate that pork prices will likely decline somewhat from 1962 as a result of larger Prairie feed supplies and consequent larger stocks of beef and poultry. □

SASK. CROP INSURANCE FOR 1963

Five million dollars will be the maximum amount of risk the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Board will accept for 1963, board director Allan L. S. Brown says in announcing the third year of all-risk insurance program for farmers in that province.

This is the same maximum as was established in 1962.

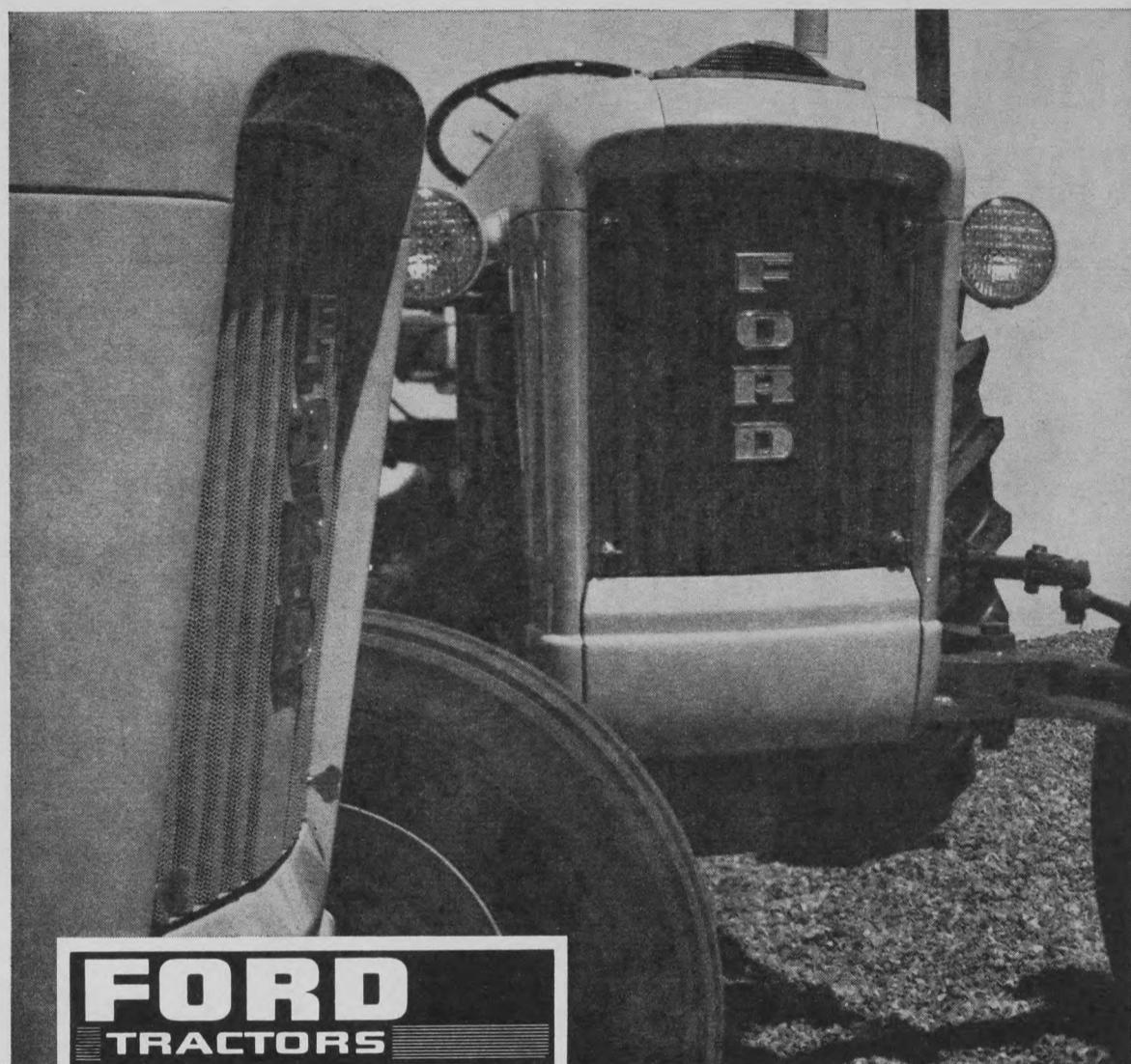
Mr. Brown urged farmers planning to buy crop insurance this year to do so as soon as possible. "All applications for insurance must be

received by April 15, but we expect the maximum number to be reached long before that time," he said. □

APPOINTED TO BOARD

Sydney B. Williams, assistant deputy minister of agriculture (production and marketing), has been appointed chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board. He replaces Luke W. Pearsall, who has retired.

S. J. Chagnon, associate deputy minister of agriculture, continues as vice-chairman. A. H. Turner, director of the economics division, has been appointed a board member. □



120 mechanical improvements on the new FORD QUALITY BUILT LINE

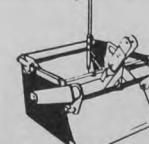
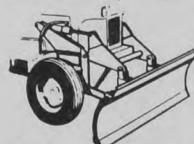
Ford Motor, the first large-scale producers of tractors back in 1917 (many still running today) have lead the tractor field in advanced engineering for nearly 50 years. And now the new quality built line with 120 significant improvements give you "Blue Ribbon" dependability and performance! Many of them such as new strength, new metal alloys, new engineering advances, new styling, new features, all now yours in the new Ford tractor line.

You'll now be able to recognize new "quality built" Fords as the "blue line".

New blue and grey colour on new Fords in a wide selection of power and weight classes. So climb aboard the new "blue line"—get a thrill out of Ford's years ahead engineering.



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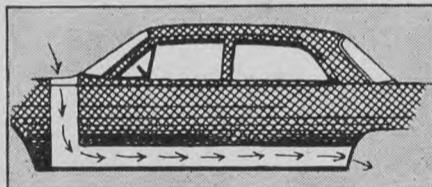
YOUR FORD TRACTOR DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE FOR ALL FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

PONTIAC lifts UP you UP and away from the everyday!

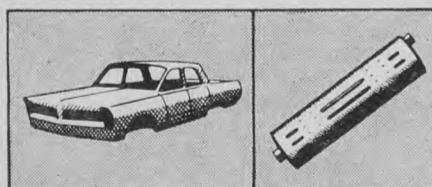
The new Pontiacs took to the road and people were quick to make comparisons. Their conclusion? Pontiac had the year's most winning style. Today, it still stands alone as the most beautiful car in the popular price field. Inside, there's the tasteful charm of spacious seats and rich new appointments. Power's supplied by a standard '6' or V8. See Pontiac's 33 models soon at your Pontiac dealer's.

Models illustrated, top to bottom: Parisienne Sport Coupe, Parisienne 4-door Safari, Laurentian 4-door Sedan.

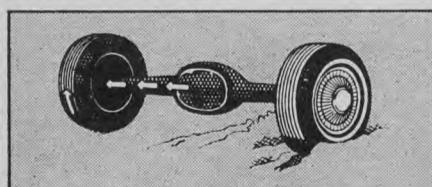
Whitewall tires optional at extra cost.



Water is directed through intake cowl into rocker panel to flush out corrosive elements. Air flow dries panel interior, reducing rust.



Pontiac body has a rust-resistant Zinc-O-Bonding process for Winter protection. The muffler is aluminized to extend useable life.



Positraction* rear axle increases traction on ice and snow. When one wheel slips, power is transferred to the other.

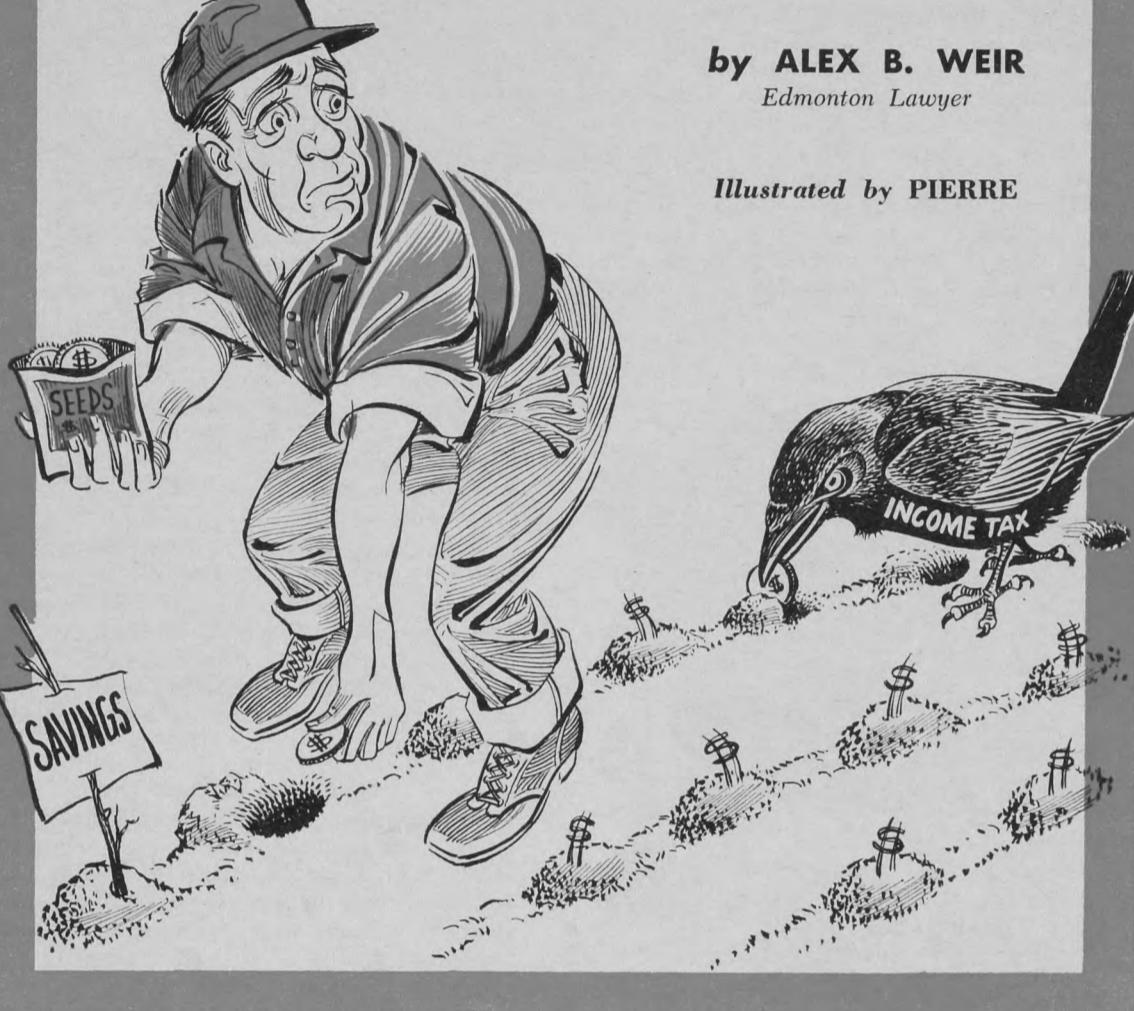
*extra cost option

'63 PONTIAC
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



WHY OVERPAY INCOME TAX?

LAW ON THE FARM



by ALEX B. WEIR

Edmonton Lawyer

Illustrated by PIERRE

MANY farmers do overpay their annual income tax. This can result from poorly planned farm management practices, or from carelessness in completing the income tax forms. Certainly, many dollars can be saved by gaining a better understanding of our Canadian income tax law.

Granted that the Income Tax Act provides the machinery to counteract the attempts of some taxpayers to evade taxes. Nevertheless, it would be unbusinesslike for farmers not to attempt, by all honest means, to keep their taxes as low as possible.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME

There is a very important difference between the type of income tax return filed by an individual receiving a salary and the return filed by an individual engaged in a business. The gross income of those not considered to be engaged in a business must include their total salary, the value of any free room and board that may be supplied by their employer, and income from any other source. In calculating taxable income this salaried individual may subtract from his gross income the following:

His basic deduction: \$1,000 for a single man, and \$2,000 for a married man whose wife did not earn more than \$250 during the year.

Dependent allowance: \$250 for the child or grandchild wholly dependent for support during the year and qualified for family allowances—this allowance is \$500 if the child or grandchild was not so qualified—dependents can also include a parent, or grandparent, brother or sister.

The onus is always on the taxpayer to prove the accuracy of these medical expenses and charitable donations. The Department of National Revenue insists on receipts or vouchers. A taxpayer's estimates of these payments are not good enough, even if supported by a statutory declaration.

FARM workers receiving a salary, particularly a farm manager or foreman, should consider the advantages of a written contract of employment. A well-prepared written contract will lessen the possibility of future misunderstandings concerning the employment arrangements. This *Law on the Farm* series in the December 1962 issue of *The Country Guide* pointed out that some employment contracts must be in writing to be legally binding. (This written requirement applies to those contracts that must last for more than one year.) Nevertheless, there is an income tax factor as well.

The facts of one interesting court case on this point revealed that a top official and his secretary were fired by their employer. It seems this top official was earning \$1,000 per month on a 2-year written contract that had 1 year to run. His secretary was employed on a monthly basis with no written contract and was earning \$300 per month. She had been employed with that firm for quite some time. The court awarded the secretary \$600 and the top official was awarded \$12,000.

Under the provisions of our income tax law this top official received the \$12,000 free and clear of any income tax levied against him. It was ruled that he had received the \$12,000 in satisfaction of a breach of contract. However, his secretary was taxed on her \$600.

In a relatively recent case before the Tax Appeal Board it was ruled that the amount received was taxable because there was no written contract. It further seems that if the top official in the previous case had received the \$12,000 from his employer without the necessity of a court case that he may have had to pay income tax on the \$12,000.

FARM BUSINESS INCOME

Probably the majority of farmers are working on a cash accounting system. This means that income must be reported in the year in which it is received. Thus the money received for a carload of potatoes in January 1964 must be reported as income for 1964 even if the contract was concluded in December 1963. Under an accrual accounting system this income would have to be included in the income for 1963.

Farmers must obtain the consent of the Minister of National Revenue before shifting their accounting system from cash accounting to any other system. Cash accounting is probably simpler to record than the accrual basis. However, the accrual basis probably gives a truer picture of a farm's profit in any one year than the cash accounting system does.

Farmers may deduct all expenses that may be considered to be reasonably connected with the business of farming. If a farmer and the Department of National Revenue do not agree on the reasonableness of a certain expense, then the courts may be asked to settle the question. This points out again the danger of not keeping all receipts and vouchers that may affect the annual income tax.

The Department of National Revenue have granted certain additional allowances to farmers (over and above the usual business expenses) in view of the special nature of their business. For instance, a farmer may deduct the depreciation of one-quarter of the cost of his home—a reasonable percentage of the taxes, telephone, fire insurance, and power expenses—plus one-quarter of the repair costs to the farm home.

Complete depreciation, plus all of the repair costs, may be deducted with respect to a building used for housing the hired help. The value of the

(Please turn to next page)

free room and board supplied to the hired help is considered just as legitimate an expense as the wages paid to them. However, both of these items cannot be claimed in full as the farmer would be claiming the same expense twice. Nevertheless, a farmer could subtract his house expenses from the amount claimed as the lodging cost for the hired help.

THIE wages paid to a wife are not deductible (this general rule applies to all taxpayers). However, wages paid in cash in any one year to the farmer's children may be deductible. Naturally, the amount paid must be reasonable considering the age of the child. If it would have been otherwise necessary to hire someone outside the farm family to perform the chores in question, then the claim for them will probably be acceptable.

As far as the family car is concerned, a farmer may only claim that percentage which was spent in his farm's operation. Car expenses would include the gas, oil, tires, insurance, repairs to the car, plus a capital cost allowance. Probably 66½ per cent of these total expenses for the family car would be the maximum amount that could be claimed by the farmer.

The expenses connected with breaking land are not deductible, nor is the cost of planting trees or bushes. However, the expense of replacing trees or bushes may be deductible if the trees and bushes are going to be sold later on to earn more income. Fence costs are not deductible but an annual cost allowance may be claimed.

It has been held that the rental fee paid on capital equipment, based on a percentage of the profits, was deductible. So also are general repair expenses unless substantial alterations or a replacement of substantial parts is involved.

FARMERS may also claim the expenses connected with attending up to two farmers' conventions each year. These expenses cannot be claimed by hired help as they would be receiving a salary. However, a farmer could deduct the convention expenses he paid on behalf of a hired hand. Naturally, the expenses must be considered to be reasonable under the circumstances.

It has been held that legal services involving legal liability for flood damage caused by a farmer's dam, or defending an action for breach of contract, or an unsuccessful action for damage due to delayed delivery of machinery were deductible. However, the expenses for legal services involving the following were held not deductible: an income tax appeal, fighting a drunk-driving charge, and expropriation proceedings.

It is not always easy to decide whether or not an expense should be included in an income tax form. This problem is sometimes even more complicated with regard to money received. All income must be reported. However, dollars received in exchange of a capital asset are not taxable. Thus a farmer would not be taxed on the amount he received for the sale of his farm. In fact, he probably wouldn't be taxed even if he sold his farm for twice as much as he originally paid for it.

One interesting case regarding the sale of topsoil was reported by a CCH Canadian Limited publication. It seems that a taxpayer purchased a farm as a long-term investment. In the interim she carried on regular farming operations and she regularly sold topsoil. Shortly after this purchase, she sold 37 acres to her provincial government which was to be used for highway construction. The contract in question gave her the authority to remove topsoil from these 37 acres. The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the \$20,000 she received from her husband's farming company for this topsoil was income subject to income tax and not a capital gain. She was considered to be engaged in a scheme of profit-making or an adventure in the nature of a trade. Furthermore, her dealings in topsoil were ruled to have no relation to any farming she carried on. Consequently, her farming losses were not de-

ductible from the profit arising from her sale of topsoil.

CAPITAL COST ALLOWANCE

No taxpayer may deduct the cost of acquiring an asset as a business expense. However, a capital cost allowance may be claimed as a legitimate expense on all assets that are used in connection with business.

Our income tax law established how these allowances are to be calculated. The diminishing balance system is required for most businesses. It provides for every asset to fall into a certain group classification. Each specific group is given a maximum rate of deduction per year.

Suppose Mr. J, a TV repairman, purchased a car on January 1, 1963, for \$2,000. This car would fall into a group classification with a maximum capital cost allowance of 30 per cent of its cost to Mr. J. Thus in 1963 Mr. J could claim a capital cost allowance of \$600 ($\$2,000 \times .30 = \600). In 1964 the maximum amount he could claim for this car would be only \$420 ($\$2,000 - \$600 = \$1,400; \$1,400 \times .30 = \420). Actually, in his seventh year of ownership he could only



claim a capital cost allowance of \$70.59, and the car would have a book value of \$164.71.

If Mr. J sold his car on January 1, 1964, for \$1,800 he would have made a profit of \$400, if he claimed the maximum capital cost allowance in 1963 of \$600. ($\$2,000 - \$600 = \$1,400; \$1,800 - \$1,400 = \400). This \$400 must be included as income in Mr. J's 1964 income tax return. This recapture provision is to prevent a taxpayer from claiming a capital cost allowance that is higher than the actual depreciation of the asset itself.

FARMERS may elect to compute their capital cost allowance on a straight line basis rather than on the diminishing balance system. The depreciation rates under the straight line system are approximately one-half the rates allowable on the diminishing balance system. For instance, a farmer on the straight line basis could deduct 15 per cent of the cost on all automotive equipment. Thus, if a farmer bought a truck for \$2,000 he could, under the straight line system, claim a capital cost allowance of \$300 for 6 years ($\$2,000 \times .15 = \300) and in the seventh year claim the final \$200 ($\$300 \times 6 = \$1,800; \$1,800 + \$200 = \$2,000$, which was the original cost of the truck to him). Farmers have a distinct advantage under the straight line system inasmuch as the recapture doesn't apply. Thus no extra income would have to be declared under this bookkeeping system if a farmer sold a truck with a book value of \$1,700 for \$2,000. Most farmers prob-

ably use this capital cost allowance system. However, it is important to note that once having made a claim under the diminishing balance system a farmer may not elect to use the straight line system.

INCORPORATING FARM BUSINESS

Some farmers will discover an income tax advantage by incorporating their farm business. The corporate tax facing such a company filing a return in 1962 would be 21 per cent up to \$35,000 and a rate of 50 per cent to corporate taxable income in excess of that amount. Such tax rates for Ontario are 23 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

There are 17 income tax rates applicable to individuals. These rates are set up on a graduated scale so that those in a high income tax bracket pay a greater percentage of their income for taxes than those in the low income tax bracket. These rates vary in fact between 11 per cent to an 80 per cent tax on the taxable income.

It is difficult to state categorically when a farmer should incorporate his farm enterprise. The tax factor becomes more significant for farmers in a high income tax bracket. Farmers earning a profit of \$10,000 and upwards will certainly notice an income tax advantage. Last month's issue of *The Country Guide*, in this *Law on the Farm* series, gave the details of a specific example of the tax savings discovered by a Saskatchewan farmer.

However, there are many other factors that will have to be weighed as well. Plans for future purchases of capital assets are a vital factor. The expenses necessarily connected with having the farm business incorporated will also have to be considered. The final decision will, of course, have to be made by the farm family. Nevertheless, expert advice will help the farm family to make a more businesslike decision.

LEARNING INCOME TAX

Some farmers may become sufficiently interested in income tax law to read one of the excellent books on the subject available. Others may even read the income tax legislation. However, every farmer who pays income tax, particularly those paying a fairly high amount, should obtain the advice of some income tax expert. Lawyers and chartered accountants are generally well qualified to assist a farm family in any income tax problem.

It is not enough to simply keep these taxes as low as possible. In some circumstances it may be best not to incorporate a farm business, even though there may be an income tax advantage through incorporation.

Farmers who wish to challenge an income tax assessment should also contact such an income tax expert. The notice of objection to an income tax assessment must be served in duplicate upon the Minister of National Revenue within 60 days from the date of the mailing of the assessment. If the notice of objection is not made within the prescribed time period, the assessment is presumed to be binding and valid. This validity is not even altered by an actual error in the income tax assessment itself. The specific wording of this notice of objection is extremely important inasmuch as it will become one of the court documents if the dispute has to be settled by the courts.

DEADLINES FOR FILING RETURNS

Companies must have their income tax return filed within 6 months from the end of the year. The legal representatives of an estate must file the final return of the deceased person within 6 months from the date of death. The return in connection with an estate or trust must be filed within 90 days from the end of the year.

All other persons must file their return on or before April 30 in the next year. Thus all 1963 income tax forms must be filed on or before April 30, 1964.

Keep in mind that a penalty may be imposed for filing an income tax return late. V



Russ Dickout, an enthusiastic dairyman, who combines a milk enterprise with raising cattle and hogs for sale.

Dairymen can do well, even without fluid milk prices. Here is how they manage it

WHEN 100 pounds of milk can be worth \$5 or more in the fluid market, but only \$3 or less for manufacturing, it's no wonder that dairymen getting those lower prices have been looking with envy at their high-income neighbors. Well, in some cases, such envy may be unwarranted. According to Dr. H. L. Patterson, head of the Ontario Government's Farm Economics Branch, enough farm account books have been analyzed in recent years to show that dairymen can do reasonably well without a fluid milk quota.

The account books have shown that many shippers of manufacturing milk have quite high incomes—higher, in fact, than many of their neighbors who ship fluid milk.

"Those incomes are usually based on a different kind of program than the ones carried out by fluid milk producers," Dr. Patterson points out. "But the income is there. That is what counts."

What are the differences? What kind of a program will make dairying pay, even at manufactured milk prices?



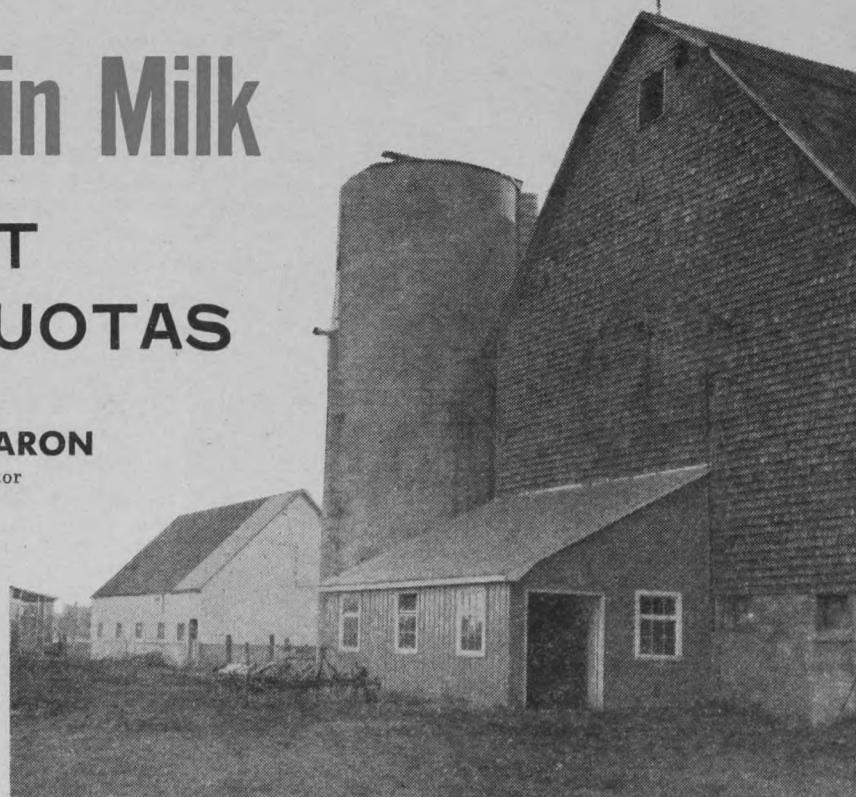
Labor-saving ideas—like this feed bin right in the milk house—enable Norman Dow to look after his dairy herd without the help of a hired man.

Son David's education comes first, but the Dows want their boys to see farming as a rewarding experience.

Money in Milk WITHOUT FLUID QUOTAS

by DON BARON

Field Editor



Dickout's milk house was built to fluid market specifications in case he gets a contract. His hog barn is located beyond the silo.

Dr. Patterson has found many of the answers.

Look at the fluid milk producer first, he suggests. He may get along fine with simply a cow herd. He can spend all his time on the cows, feeding them, milking them, giving them special individual treatment. When he expands, he may even push the herd size to 50 cows or more, rather than build up some other enterprise to go with them.

But it's a different story for the fellow producing milk for processing, Dr. Patterson has found. Such a dairyman must round out his program and boost his total income by adding other enterprises. Hogs or hens or beef cattle can fill the bill. The producer has to dovetail together two or three enterprises. He must make full use of his land, his buildings, and his hired help or family labor.

If there is a corner of the barn that he can turn into a hog pen or a laying pen, this could enable him to set up sideline enterprises with very low overhead costs. If he can grow more grain than the dairy cattle require, this can be fed to the hogs or hens to reduce his costs, and boost his profits still further. If he has some rough pasture on the farm, or produces some straw or hay that won't be required by the dairy herd, he might set up a beef operation.

Even his milk producing program will be different. He doesn't have a quota to maintain. Pro-

duction regulations aren't quite as strict. He can get along with a less elaborate stable and milk house. He will probably grow all the grain he needs, rather than buying any. He may use the lower-cost protein supplements like oilcake, gluten, bran or soybean oil meal to keep his costs in check. He will likely feed his cows for economical production rather than for high production.

The opportunities facing every farmer differ, but of one thing, Dr. Patterson is certain. It doesn't take a fluid milk quota to make a successful dairy farm.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE visited a couple of Ontario dairymen who are doing well without the benefit of a fluid milk contract. They are producers who, despite lower milk prices, still earned higher incomes in 1961 than the average fluid milk producer. That's what the D.H.I.A. records and the farm account books revealed. Here is an insight into how they did it.

Norman Dow has a 27-cow Holstein herd at Staffa, in Perth County, Ont. His milk goes for manufacturing. To round out his program, he buys 125 weaner pigs a year, and feeds them to market.

There is nothing that Dow would like better than higher milk cheques. What dairyman wouldn't? But whether he would want a fluid milk quota—that's another question! If he were offered a quota, he says he would consider it carefully. Maybe he would take it. But maybe he wouldn't.

"A price of \$5 per cwt. for milk sounds good," he admits. "But you can't forget that producers don't get that price for all of their milk. Over-quota milk sells for much less. And these producers have higher costs. They have quotas to maintain, stiffer production regulations to meet, and it usually costs them more to ship their milk to market."

In fact, Dow isn't badly dissatisfied with his present program. His gross sales aren't as high as for many farms, but he still has a profit at year's end.

Norman believes his Ontario Farm Account Book and his R.O.P. records important. They give him an overall picture of his operation, bringing to light any enterprises that aren't paying off.

One way he cuts costs is by growing plenty of feed grain. He grows 75 acres of it—enough for the cows and the pigs too. Bought supplements round out the rations. He grows 11 acres of corn for silage.

He aims for high yields in his cropping program, and that is one reason why he was a con-



testant in the county pasture improvement competition last year—it offered an opportunity to learn more about growing pastures. He is an active member of the Local Soil and Crop Improvement Association too.

Dow will list several other factors which he says play a part in his program of cutting costs.

Saving labor is one of them. He turned his old stable into a loose housing area for the cattle by tearing out the plank stalls. He added a milking parlor using scrap metal for the stalls. He located the milk cooler within a couple of steps of the stalls (something fluid milk producers couldn't do), and built a feed storage box into the wall of the milking parlor. Rations are dumped into it from the feed room above. The system is so convenient that Dow himself can handle the herd, except for a little help from his wife and boys.

His market pays a premium price for high testing milk, and during four recent tests, milk from his Holsteins went 3.9 per cent butterfat. It brought the price up to \$3.24 per cwt., while his cost of shipping the milk is only 21 cents.

Dow believes it pays to keep his program simple. He quit keeping hens, figuring that cows and pigs are enough.

There is a fundamental thrift to the Dow program that keeps showing through. He doesn't buy on credit if he can avoid it, although he did buy his farm—the family farm—under favorable terms through V.L.A. He drove his first car for 10 years until he could afford to pay cash for another one.

Despite this thrift, Norman does point out that there is one place you must draw the line: "You can't let the program get stagnant," he cautions.

His three boys are getting their education first, but the parents want them to see farm life for what it can be—interesting and rewarding. "The boys have got to see that we are making headway," he explains. "Then, once they are educated, they might decide to come back to the farm themselves."

This is one reason why he keeps modern equipment, like the two tractors, the forage harvester, the combine, and the tractor-mounted manure loader, and the farm truck. Some of it is owned in partnership with his brother who farms nearby.

Russ Dickout, who farms at Mt. Elgin in Oxford County, takes a slightly different approach to dairying. "Whether you have a



Guide photo
Dickout runs a 15-sow swine herd, marketing hogs worth \$10,000 in 1961.

fluid quota, or ship manufacturing milk, you are still in the milk business," he explains. "That means you have to breed high-producing cows, then feed them so they'll produce."

Dickout's enthusiasm for cattle has helped turn dairying into a double-barreled enterprise. He sold \$12,800 worth of milk last year. He also sold a surprising \$5,000 worth of surplus stock, most of it as breeding animals, but a few to the stockyards. That is good going when the cow herd numbers only 35 head.

Russ has one other important enterprise on the farm too—hogs. He has a 15-sow swine herd, from which he marketed 248 hogs last year, representing another \$10,000 income. Although he buys all the feed for them, the pigs make use of available labor, and return two or three thousand dollars over feed costs.

It's the dairy cattle that Russ Dickout loves, though. The herd was started by his grandfather 40 years ago, and was carried on by his father, Alf, who still has a partnership in the farm. Now, Russ is in charge. He studies pedigrees, exhibits his best cattle at local fairs, even took a few to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair last fall, and won a third prize ribbon in competition against the best in the country.

Although he doesn't have a fluid milk quota, he doesn't skimp on feeding the cows. He grows grain (corn and mixed grains) for the herd, adds a 34 per cent dairy supplement in mixing the rations, and feeds it generously. "If a cow keeps increasing her milk output, we keep increasing her feed," he states. "We feed for high production."

One cow completed a production record of over 20,000 pounds of milk this winter. In 1961, 24 cows in the herd completed 305-day lactations that averaged 13,116 pounds of milk.

These production and show ring records help him sell surplus animals from the herd. He raises every heifer that is born on the farm and sells the extras as cows out of the milking line.

Russ lays a lot of importance on farm management too. He is a member of the County Farm Management Association, and this helps him keep a clear picture of how he is getting along, indicating where changes are required.

One of them is that shipping costs are lower. He and a few neighbors deliver their own milk to a local cooperative assembly plant, where it is cooled and picked up by the processor. As a result, Russ gets a full \$2.95 or so for his milk (including the government subsidy) with no transportation deducted.

He benefits from the high testing milk his cows produce too, because his market pays a butterfat differential of 8 cents.

Several other factors which Dickout believes are important in his program boil down to what could be called good management.

Consider the hogs for instance. He has found that it pays to produce lean hogs—aims for 65 to 70 per cent A grade carcasses. One boar he got recently cut this back to 30 per cent A's. He moved quickly to get another boar, whose progeny are doing much better.

Dickout hires a custom operator to seed his 24 acres of corn in the spring, and to pick or ensile it in the fall. It's cheaper than buying his own machinery.

"Hard work is another factor," he grins. "The hired man and I work 10 or 11 hours a day, every day."

There's a place for community service, too, Russ believes. He has been a 4-H club member himself, a member of the Junior Farmers Association, and he is now a 4-H club leader. He also finds time to be president of the County Holstein Friesian Club.

One other suggestion he makes is this. You've got to keep planning ahead! He built a new milk house recently. And he built it according to the specifications for fluid milk shippers.

"You never know when the opportunity will come up to get a fluid milk quota," he explains. If it did come up—and the quota was a good one—we would probably take it. We want to be ready anyway."

Russ has other plans for the future too. His farm management books show him that the weakest part of his farm program is his field crops production. Yields aren't high enough.

"I've been feeding the cows well. It looks like I'll have to put a little more emphasis on the fields, now, and boost my crop production. It should be another step toward cutting costs."



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Handle with Care!

"We're going to have to use a lot more care in handling pesticides than we did," says livestock liaison officer Dick Painter

by CLIFF FAULKNER

Field Editor

INSECTICIDES are deadly poisons. Although these chemicals have been developed to kill insects, humans and other animals can be accidentally poisoned by swallowing them, by eating insecticide-contaminated food, or by prolonged exposure to dusts and sprays. Continued exposure to small quantities may not cause visible symptoms, but can cause damage to the liver or other vital organs, and can accumulate in the fat or milk of domestic animals.

Carelessness in handling insecticides can also cost you valuable markets. Australia has prohibited the use of chlorinated hydrocarbons (such as DDT) on beef cattle and sheep for fear it will imperil the Australian export market. This could happen in Canada. If U.S. inspectors were to find a contaminated carcass which originated in this country, they could close the border to meat.

Handling care begins with reading the label on the insecticide container.

"Nobody reads the label," said Painter at a recent stockmen's field day. "They just ask, 'Is this stuff good for warbles?' When the salesman says it is, they're satisfied. That's all they want to know." Here's what he recommends:

- *Read everything on the label.* This may save your life. The label will tell you the product's name and its most effective use. It will also tell you how to handle the stuff and what should be done in case of accident.

- *Wear protective clothing* such as coveralls, neoprene coats and pants, rubber boots, goggles, and gloves. Special care should be used if concentrates are being handled. When handling volatile materials or dusts or sprays of very toxic pesticides, wear a respirator or dust-proof mask.

- *Change contaminated clothing* as soon as possible and wash it before re-use. If your gloves get wet inside, change to dry ones and wash the others before re-use.

- *Wash immediately* and thoroughly with soap and water if some pesticide spills on your skin. Wash all exposed body parts after the spraying.

- *Avoid prolonged exposure* when spraying or dusting. Don't inhale dust, or smoke tobacco (especially hand-rolled cigarettes).

- *Don't contaminate livestock feed or water.* Follow application rates shown on the label, and strictly observe caution in the feeding of pesticide-treated crops.

- *Buy a registered material, and don't experiment* by mixing these chemicals together. You



Always remember to put on protective clothing and goggles before you start to mix a poison.



Dick Painter is giving a demonstration of how you should test spraying equipment before you use it.



Once the real spraying gets under way, Dick Painter is wearing a mask over his nose and mouth.

might end up with a product far more potent than any of the others.

- *Keep all pesticides in their original containers,* properly labeled. Store them out of reach of small children, pets, or irresponsible persons, and away from food or where food is handled.

- *Destroy all pesticide containers* by burying or burning when you're finished with them. Avoid the smoke from such fires.

- *Keep application equipment in good working order* so as to avoid leaks or clogging while in use. Clean equipment thoroughly after use. Pails used for "pour-on" insecticides should be labeled and used for nothing else.

- *Never use more than the recommended amount.* Too much, or too many treatments may contaminate the meat of animals. The old saying, "If a little is good, a lot is better," has no place in the use of today's agricultural chemicals.

- *Don't dispose of waste* or unused chemicals by pouring them on pasture or in streams where they might contaminate the grass or water.

IF symptoms such as staggering, loss of equilibrium, tremors, nervousness, blurred vision, headache, tightness of chest, or nausea develop after exposure to insecticides, or if poison is swallowed, induce vomiting and keep the patient quiet. Call a doctor or take the victim to a hospital immediately. Find out what insecticide was used and take the container label to the doctor. The antidote is listed on the label.

If any of your animals show symptoms of insecticide poisoning, call a veterinarian. V

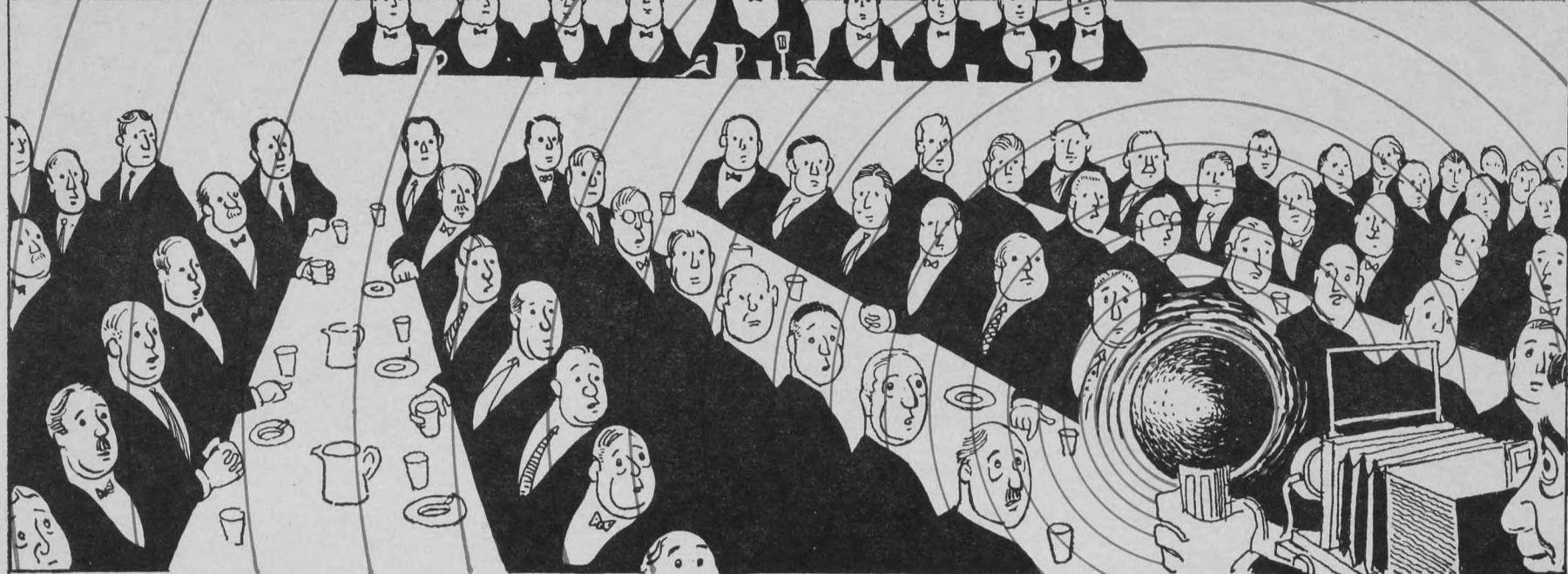
The following table shows in the center column the "acute oral toxicity rating" (basis: 100 per cent of solution) of agricultural chemicals in common use. This means the amount that would kill an ordinary adult human of about 150 lb., if taken orally. Where it is indicated that a chemical is "not for use on livestock," it means only that the chemical may not be applied externally or internally to livestock for parasite control. It does not refer to the use of the chemical for destruction of insects other than livestock insects.

*Endrin	15 drops	Not for use on livestock
*Aldrin	1/2 teaspoon	Not for use on livestock
*Toxaphene	3/4 teaspoon	Do not use within 4 weeks of slaughter
*Dieldrin	3/4 teaspoon	Not for use on livestock
*Heptachlor	3/4 teaspoon	Not for use on livestock
Co-Ral	1 1/4 teaspoon	Do not use within 7 days of slaughter
*Lindane	1 1/2 teaspoons	Do not use within 30 days of slaughter
Rotenone	1 1/2 teaspoons	Safe for use on livestock for immediate slaughter
Pyrethrins	1 tablespoon	Safe for use on livestock for immediate slaughter
*DDT	1 tablespoon	Do not use within 90 days of slaughter
Dibrom	1 ounce	Do not use on livestock
Malathion	1 ounce	Safe on livestock for immediate slaughter
*Chlordane	1 ounce	Not in common use in Canada
Sevin	1-2 ounces	Not for use on livestock
Diazinon	2 ounces	Not for use on livestock
Ruelene	2 ounces	Not to be used within 14 days of slaughter
Trolene	3 1/2 ounces	Do not treat within 60 days of slaughter
Korlan	3 1/2 ounces	Do not treat within 60 days of slaughter
*Methoxy-chloro-Piperonyl Butoxide	3/4 lb.	Not an insecticide, only an activator

(Those marked with an asterisk belong to the chlorinated hydrocarbon group)

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

27th ANNUAL MEETING



Current thinking on regional, national and international farm problems was brought into focus at the CFA's annual meeting in Windsor, Ont.

by LORNE HURD

Editor

OME ninety resolutions served as the basis for the deliberations and the decisions made by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture's 3-day meeting in January. These resolutions came forward to the national farm organization after consideration at the Eastern and Western Conferences of the Federation, and the annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada held the previous week. Action taken on them at Windsor will provide the policy for the Federation's annual presentation to the Federal Government which has been set for February 5.

Delegates, in addition to establishing CFA policy for the ensuing year, were treated to two first class addresses. The first of these was given by the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture for Canada. Mr. Hamilton reviewed recent progress in the field of farm policy and projected the Government's plans for the immediate future.

The second address was made by a prominent British statesman, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Amory, who is acting at present as British High Commissioner to Canada. Viscount Amory gave an apt description of the significant changes that have been taking place in British agriculture, and made timely comment on the European Common Market developments, as well as on the prospects for international trade in farm products.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Before reporting on the meeting highlights in more detail, there are some general observations to be made. This year's CFA convention came off more smoothly and with greater dispatch than any previous one in recent years. These features can be attributed in the main to (a) numerous improvements that have been brought about in farm policy in the past 2 years, (b) the general strength of farm markets in 1962, particularly grain and livestock markets, and (c) the relatively few new or especially contentious issues to come before the meeting.

There was, of course, as so often happens, one major exception—the consideration of dairy policy. There were a great many more dairy resolutions (21 out of the 90 odd on the agenda), and far more discussion on them, than for any other subject at this year's meeting. Unfortunately, at a

time when dairy policy development is at a most critical stage, a number of key dairy resolutions were not easily understood. It became apparent that spokesmen for the dairy farmers were either inadequately versed on the background of these resolutions, or lacked the ability to explain them to their meeting. This proved to be both disconcerting and confusing, and pointed up the need for better preparation another year.

Perhaps the saving grace in regard to this untimely incident is the knowledge that representatives of the Federation and the Dairy Farmers of Canada are to participate later in February in a Canadian Dairy Conference. This Conference is being called to consider in greater depth, the problems of developing satisfactory dairy policy for the nation. In any event, it was evident that this forthcoming conference detracted from the Federation meeting, and took some of the edge off the debate on the dairy situation.

Four subject areas have been selected for special attention in this report, because they seemed to be especially significant. They are dairy policy; grain export and trade policy; agricultural education; and farm organization unity and CFA financing. Highlights from the addresses, and action taken on other subjects, will be summarized in concluding sections.

DAIRY POLICY

In spite of the disappointing way in which the dairy resolutions were handled, the meeting went on record in support of a number of new policy actions. Two of these could have especially far-reaching implications if they materialize.

The most important of the two was to approve in principle the need to establish a "National Authority for the Dairy Industry." This sounds like a rather vague proposal, but undoubtedly it will be given more consideration at the February Dairy Conference. According to dairymen, present policies tend to provide only partial answers to specific problems. What is needed, they argue, is a comprehensive and authoritative plan for the long-term welfare of the industry. Dairy farmers state that solutions to the dairy problem must be formed on a national rather than a regional basis, and on a dairy industry rather than a commodity basis. It was for these reasons that dairymen

asked and received the support of the Federation for the setting up of a "National Authority."

The second highly significant resolution was passed in recognition of the need to bring supply and demand of milk and milk products into better balance. Dairymen proposed, and the Federation agreed, that in the event a "National Authority for the Dairy Industry" is established, serious consideration should be given to a quota system of marketing. It is suggested that such a system be connected to a price support program and involve both excess fluid and manufacturing milk. Production in excess of quotas would not be eligible for any government subsidy.

Two other resolutions with long-term implications were passed. They call for the Canada Department of Agriculture to conduct an accelerated research program on consumer attitudes and preferences with respect to dairy products, and for the establishment of a national sanitary standard for milk and milk products.

Policies with implications for the short run, which were approved, involve the following:

Butter, Powder and Casein. Based on a desire to increase per capita consumption of butter, without lowering returns to producers, delegates agreed to ask for:

1. Maintenance of the present "consumer" subsidy on butter of 12¢ per pound.
2. A 60-cent per pound price support for butter—down 4¢ from the present 64¢.
3. The implementation of a powder price support at 12¢ per pound.
4. A subsidy on casein in an amount sufficient to make the combined price of butter and casein equivalent to butter at 60¢ and skim milk powder at 12¢ per pound.
5. A deficiency payment to cream shippers based on the present floor price of 64¢ per pound so that returns to them will be maintained at present levels.

Cheese. Comprehensive measures were agreed to by delegates to assist the Canadian cheese milk producers. This included:

- A request that grants presently available to cheese companies which amalgamate be made available to joint stock companies which manu-

facture cheese, or to any other company which is owned or operated co-operatively; and, that where further funds are required to build and equip new cheese factories, money be made available from the Industrial Development Bank on a 20-year loan basis.

• A request that the Federal Government pay a premium on cheddar cheese manufactured from raw milk, because the product is more costly and difficult to make and commands a premium price on world markets.

• A request that the Government pay a 4-cent per pound export subsidy on cheddar cheese going to any country other than the United States.

• A request that the Canadian Government ask the Government of the United States to increase the quantities of our cheese that can be exported to that country.

• A request that the support price on cheese be established f.o.b. any grading station.

Manufacturing Milk. The meeting agreed to ask the Government to retain the producer subsidy on milk for manufacturing at 25¢; and that increased subsidies be instituted on the exports of whole milk products in order that Canadian processors may make the best of available markets.

Requests contained in other dairy resolutions that were passed were:

(1) That Canadian dairy products be directed into the World Food Program along with other agricultural products;

(2) That definite steps be taken to prevent the importation of chocolate crumbs and other concentrated dairy products into Canada;

(3) That the provincial and federal governments be asked to adopt an immediate policy for distribution of milk in schools;

(4) That the Government, when formulating future dairy policy, consider as surplus milk to the fluid trade only such milk as is used in the manufacture of butter, cheese, milk powder and concentrated milk products.

(5) That the Government, when announcing the levels of radioactivity in milk, use the word "agent" instead of "milk."

It is well to note before leaving the questions of dairy policy to quote from Mr. Hamilton's address to the meeting. He was referring to the Canadian Dairy Conference, when he said: "I think the significance of this rapid, forward movement is indicative of several things. First, the Government is ready and willing to move forward on this difficult

problem. Second, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture met its responsibilities to the dairy industry of Canada by giving leadership in the calling of the Conference and the working out of an agenda. The final test will be the Conference itself. Can this democratic procedure succeed in making a firm decision in which all groups play their respective parts? That is one question. The subsequent question will be: Will each of those groups concerned—the Federal Government, the provinces and the producers—carry out the recommendations of the Conference?"

GRAIN EXPORT AND TRADE POLICY

Some difference of opinion occurred in respect to a Western resolution calling on the Federation to exert every effort "to mobilize support for the greatest possible access to the Canadian market of goods of Chinese manufacture," so as to ensure the continuation and development of the recently acquired Chinese market for Canadian grain.

Eastern delegates, while making it clear that they were not opposed to freer international trade, felt the wording of the resolution was extreme.

After subsequent debate, the resolution was amended and carried unanimously in the following form: RESOLVED that the CFA urge the Canadian Government to afford reasonable access to the Canadian market for goods of Chinese manufacture.

Delegates went on to establish Federation policy in respect to credit sales of Canadian grain. They resolved that:

(1) The CFA reaffirm its endorsement of the credit sales policy being followed by the Canadian Government in respect to credit sales on grain.

(2) The Federation commend the Government for doubling the amount in the Export Credits Insurance Fund.

(3) The Federation recommend to grain producers intensive study of the proposal to establish a supplementary export credits fund aimed at development of new markets, and that an effort be made to have such a study conducted on an interprovincial basis, involving all prairie farm organizations.

In regard to this latter recommendation, the resolution made it clear that such funds as producers might decide to put into a supplementary export credits fund should not be used to relieve the Government of its obligations under existing or future credit sales contracts with the Republic of China or other coun-

tries to which Export Credit Insurance coverage applies.

Two additional trade and tariff resolutions were carried by the delegate body. The first stated that Canada should take the lead in the reduction of trade barriers between nations; the second proposed that delegations of both Canadian exporters and importers and Canadian farmers should visit Japan and Mainland China, with a view to expanding trade with these two countries.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

More attention than usual was given at this year's Federation meeting to agricultural education.

Dr. H. H. Hannam, in his presidential address, stressed the need for the highest possible educational standards for farm people, both in respect to basic education and vocational training.

He called attention to the findings of the 2-day national conference held last October on vocational agricul-

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A high-quality detergent oil like Havoline darkens very rapidly in your engine, because it's holding onto the dirt, ready to carry it out of the engine when you drain the oil. But what does it mean when your oil turns another colour?

 Red oil may mean a leaky fuel pump diaphragm, which lets quantities of dyed gasoline into the oil. This gasoline thins out the lube oil, lowers its lubricating effectiveness. Red color may also result from overchoking, frequent cold starts. Where purple-dyed gasoline is used, of course, the oil will appear purple.

White or cream-colored oil results from harmless white lead-ash that remains after a high-grade gasoline is burned in an engine that's in good condition.

Temporary milky color in cold engine oil results from air being churned into the oil, and usually disappears as the oil warms up.

Foaming and whitening of oil may indicate an air leak in the oil-pump intake.

Black oil in a clean, new engine, almost always results from stop-and-go driving. The color is produced by black carbon fuel soot from inefficiently-burned gasoline. All engines in poor condition will blacken the oil very quickly.

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IT PAYS TO FARM WITH...

TEXACO



Some members of the CFA executive (left to right): L. A. Boileau, Sask.; Smith McFarlane, P.E.I.; G. Franklin, Man.; A. H. K. Musgrave, Ontario; H. H. Hannam, Ottawa, president; J. M. Bentley, Alta.; and L. Sorel, Que.

tural education which, among other things, stated that the amount of agricultural education and training now being obtained in Canada by farmers and farm people is definitely inadequate.

Furthermore, the Conference found that at the provincial level the fundamental need is for a well-co-ordinated vocational training program specially designed for farm people.

Dr. Hannam went on to urge farm organizations to provide leadership when similar conferences are held at the provincial and regional level—a suggestion that arose out of the national conference. He concluded by saying: "The need cannot be met unless all the persons and agencies concerned in a province . . . get together and work out a program for an enlarged, co-ordinated approach. Active leadership in the provinces is now greatly needed if advantage is to be taken of the opportunities for farm people in vocational training."

As if sensing the urgency of the situation, the CFA delegate body agreed:

1. That an active agricultural educational program be implemented.
2. That such a program be on a joint and consultative basis between

the departments of education and agriculture and farm organizations.

3. That a separate schedule be available under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act of the Federal Dept. of Labor.

4. That a program be devised to make available qualified agricultural teaching personnel.

FARM ORGANIZATION

Unity. Readers will recall that, at last year's annual meeting of the Federation, an initial step was taken in respect to achieving farm unity. A resolution was passed at that time authorizing the Board of Directors to study the possibility of providing an opportunity for the Farm Unions to participate in the CFA on the national level.

A well-attended meeting on farm organization unity was held in October of last year. It was attended by officers and directors of both the National Farmers' Union and the Federation. It proved that there was a real and large measure of fundamental agreement on the objectives and needs of farm organization, including the need for unity. Nevertheless, it also clearly demonstrated that the problems of achieving unity are not simple or capable of easy

solution, since important differences do exist.

A report to this effect was made to the meeting. Delegates agreed to have the Federation Board members and officers continue discussions and study with the NFU to the end of furthering the cause of farm unity, and at the same time to continue provincial study, discussions and negotiations.

Financing. In considering the Federation's annual budget, one of the Maritime delegates, Jack Walsh of Moncton, asked whether or not the organization was seriously handicapped by lack of finances. In answering the question, Vice-President James Bentley said the Finance Committee was conscious of the need for more money to finance the organization's activities, including more staff for the headquarters office. However, he pointed out that he thought it wise not to attempt to change member body assessments for 1963. The subject could be considered in detail at the normal time, namely, at the semi-annual meeting this coming July.

Several delegates rose to support the notion that the Federation needed to increase its budget. They pointed out that:

- There is no leeway in the present budget of \$98,000, and the Federation office is now operating with one less staff member than a year ago, with no funds to replace the man who left.
- There is a need for more research, which is impossible without more funds.
- Even a considerable increase would not be any great burden on farm people, and could undoubtedly be well spent in giving the voice of agriculture an even more important role in the nation than it has enjoyed in the past.
- The future success of the organization might very well be determined by an increase in the budget. The Federation needs more money to serve the best interests of farm people in the rapidly changing period the industry is experiencing.

One word of caution was also issued. One delegate pointed out that the persons to make this decision are the farmers themselves, but they have not been given the information upon which to base such a decision. He suggested that the only way this can be done is for the delegates and directors of the Federation to accept and carry out the responsibility of getting the information to the grass root members.

The meeting agreed that the Board should consider the discussion on budget as a directive to review, at its summer meeting, the need for an increase in assessments for 1964.

MINISTER'S FEED PLAN

A major section of the address delivered by the Hon. Alvin Hamilton dealt with an analysis of farm income in the various parts of Canada. Such an examination, he said, made it clear "that if Western grain sales can be maintained it will have a beneficial effect on income, not only in Western Canada but all across the country. However, from the regional charts of Quebec and

the Maritimes the emphasis will have to be given to agricultural policies which add to the net income of these areas where income is not maintaining the forward advance."

In recognition of this situation, the Minister indicated that his Department has been concentrating on a study of what can be done to increase farm income in Eastern Canada. Since some 25 per cent of the total costs of farming in this area were in the form of feed costs, he announced that the Government would be introducing a Feed Grain and Assistance Bill in the House of Commons at the current Session.

It will establish four principles: (1) stability of supply; (2) equalization of price; (3) protection of the interests of eastern producers of feed grains; and (4) stability of feed grain prices.

Mr. Hamilton assured the Federation that the Bill is a major one. He said it is an effort to do for the eastern farmers what the Canadian Wheat Board has done for western farmers.

A BRITISH VIEW

Viscount Amory made these points in addressing the meeting:

- International co-operation in dealing with the world food situation will become increasingly more urgent because countries which need more food haven't got the foreign currency to pay for it.
- International commodity agreements are the most hopeful way in the long term of reconciling world production and sales of the main agricultural products. Britain will strongly support such agreements if they aim at promoting and maintaining a reasonable level of production at prices fair to producer and consumer.
- Whether the European Common Market will be a good thing or not for Commonwealth countries will depend on how highly protected it is. If the rates of levies and tariffs are high, uneconomic production will be encouraged, and that will be thoroughly bad.
- Whether Britain joins the Common Market or not it would not be prudent to look for substantial increases in food shipments to Britain.
- Canada's export problem, like that of Britain's, will be to exploit every single market available with the greatest energy and continually be on the lookout for new ones. The Far East may provide very valuable new markets for Canada.

COMMODITY RESOLUTIONS

The following is a brief summary of the main policy decisions for the various commodities agreed to by the meeting.

Hogs. The Federal Government will be urged to reinstate immediately the \$3 bonus on Grade "A" hogs. The Canada Department of Agriculture will be requested to conduct research breeding programs that will provide market hogs with a greater proportion of lean meat, thus more closely meeting the requirements of consumers. The CFA Board of Directors is to give consideration to calling an early national conference of farm organiza-

(Please turn to page 58)

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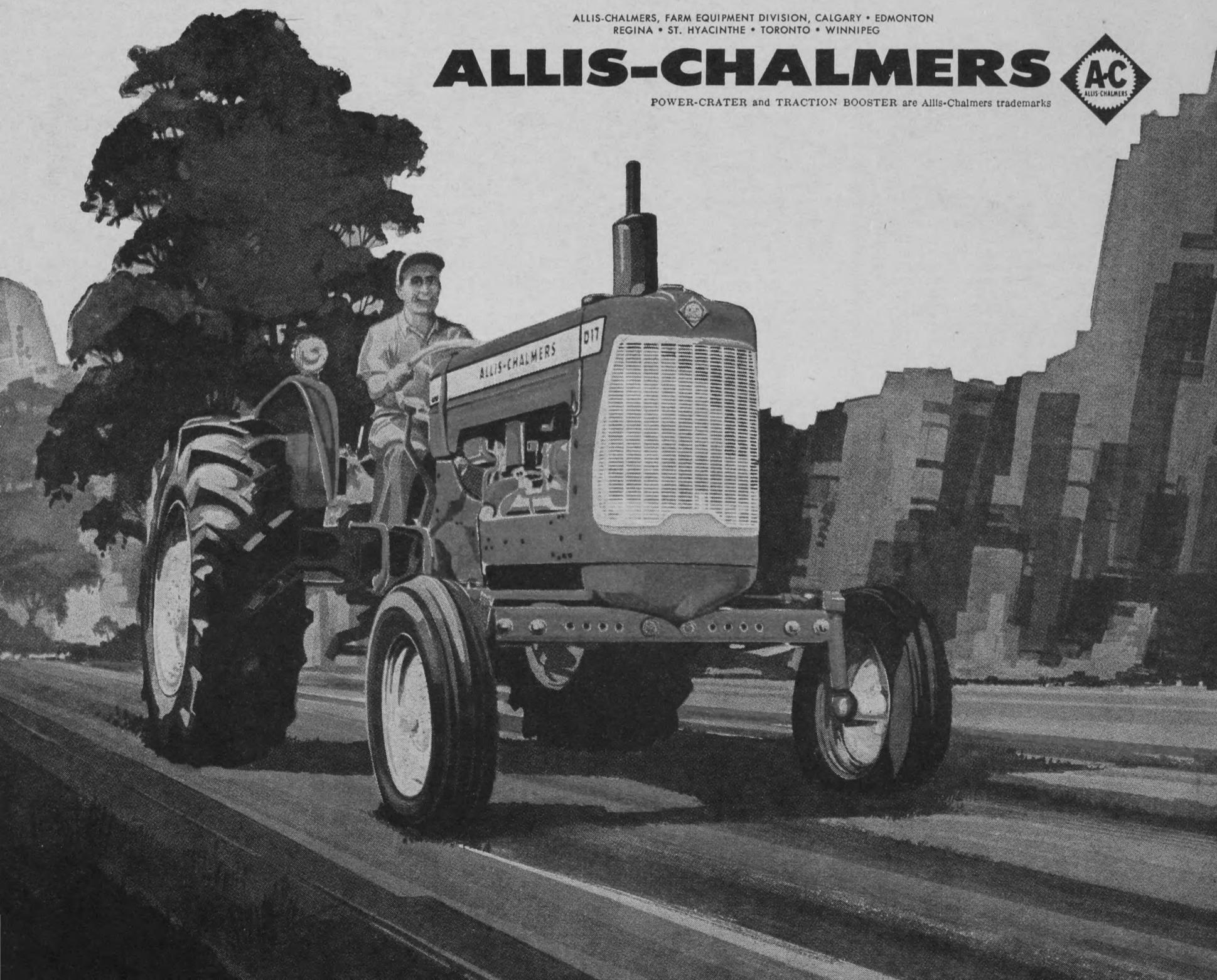
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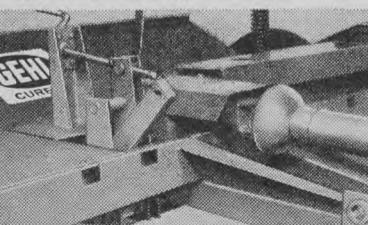
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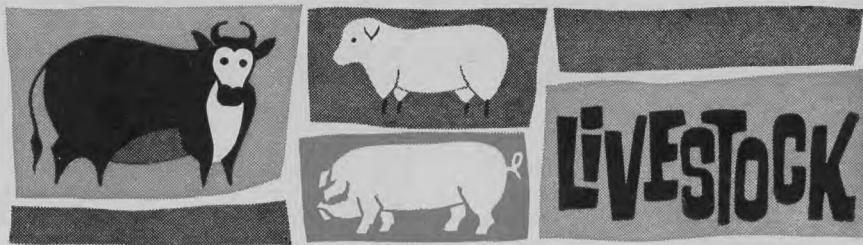
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20 Acres of Grass— 100 Ewes and Their Lambs

Grazing trials show pasture's carrying capacity can increase



[Guide photo]

Managed pasture maintains six ewes and their lambs, per acre, at Nappan.

WELL-MANAGED pasture at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., is giving remarkable results with sheep. It is carrying 6 ewes or more and their lambs to the acre, and grass is so plentiful that many of the lambs are ready for market, weighing about 90 lb. at weaning time in the fall. The lambs reach that finish without being creep-fed grain.

The grazing trials go back to 1960, when 56 ewes and 56 lambs grazed 10 acres. The 10-acre field was divided into several smaller fields, and the sheep rotated from one to the other. Growth was so lush that the sheep were unable to keep all of the grass eaten down. Surplus grass was always available.

In 1961, 70 ewes and 90 lambs grazed on 11 acres from May 24 right through to fall. In 1962, 60 ewes with 60 lambs grazed the same field, but were unable to eat off all the grass that grew.

Say Nappan researchers: It looks like a farmer could keep about 100 ewes and their lambs on a 20-acre field all summer. The pasture must be managed, of course. This would mean applying lime and fertilizer, seeding the proper mixtures, rotating the flock, and clipping any grass that becomes too mature.—D.R.B. V

Increase Beef Herds Properly

INCREASED beef consumption in Canada and heavy exports of beef to the United States have resulted in high prices that are expected to continue for the foreseeable future, Prof. Bill Howell of the University of Saskatchewan said recently. So beef breeders have a strong inducement to increase the size of their herds but, he added, there is a danger that in doing so they might keep inferior animals for breeding, and depress the quality of livestock generally.

He considered that more attention should be paid to the use of better sires, and top bulls could be used more extensively through artificial breeding. Most bulls used for artificial insemination are performance and progeny tested, and that testing is much more efficient and accurate than with natural mating. Also, the possibility of introducing or transmitting disease is virtually eliminated with artificial breeding, crossbreeding is made easier, and it is less costly than natural mating.

Prof. Howell pointed out that more artificial breeding is done with dairy than with beef herds, since dairy herds are more adaptable to this method. However, recent developments make it easier to apply A.I. to beef herds, and it is being used more in community pastures and large range herds. V

When You Implant Steers

AT a recent Livestock Feeding and Management day held at the CDA Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta., Dr. Sid Slen, head of the animal science section, gave some tips on hormone implanting:

1. Don't implant your cattle too late in the feeding period. It is vital to the beef industry that no residues be found in our meat products, especially meat destined for export.

2. Place the implant in the ear because this part of the animal is discarded. There have been lawsuits over implant material found in meat waste products sold as mink feed.

3. When you implant, insert the needle and then release the implant as you draw the needle out. This will reduce the danger of crushing the cartridge.

4. When you're implanting in hot weather, arrange to cool the cartridges in some manner before you insert them. If an implant becomes

soft and crushes, it will dissolve too rapidly and you'll have a very disturbed animal on your hands.

5. If you are holding cattle in your feedlot only about 30 days, don't implant at all, give them the hormone in their feed.

In tests at Lethbridge, the best overall gains were made when animals were given a single implant early in the feeding season. A second implant at mid-season increased gains a little but didn't pay its way.

To date, hormones and antibiotics are the only feed additives that have consistently produced good results when fed to certain classes of livestock, said Dr. Slen-C.V.F. V

Swine A.I. Is a Reality

A FULL-SCALE artificial breeding service for swine has been launched by the Waterloo Cattle Breeding Association in Ontario. This Association carried out a successful trial program last winter, and has now made the decision to offer the service on a regular basis. It represents the first such service to be offered in Canada.

Manager Roy Snyder reports that 9 boars, with a superior advanced registry background, have been purchased, and that 3 more boars, owned by the Ontario Veterinary College, are also available to it. The group consists of 8 Yorkshires, 3 Landrace and 1 Lacombe.

Since boar semen cannot be frozen, the unit is establishing boar studs at Guelph, Clinton, and Formosa, Ont., so that fresh semen will be available every day in all the areas. Service fees being charged are the same as for cattle insemination.

Snyder suggests that the program should have several benefits to district farmers. It will free them of the need to keep their own boars. It will make available to them the best boars that can be obtained, and should help many of them double or triple the percentage of A grade carcasses they produce, within 2 or 3 generations.

In announcing the new swine program, Snyder added that a new A.I. program for goats was being offered as well. He said that outstanding bucks of the Saanen, Nubian, Alpine, and Toggenburg breeds are now available, and their services are being offered through all of the unit's regular technicians.—D.R.B. V

Beware Of Blackleg

VACCINATION against blackleg should be given to all cattle under 2 years of age that are being pastured this season, says Dr. D. G. Dale of Macdonald College, Que. He points out that this is an inexpensive precaution against a fatal disease. The loss of one animal would more than pay for vaccine used in a lifetime.

Organisms causing blackleg can persist for many years in the soil. Therefore, all young cattle in areas where the disease has ever occurred should be protected. V



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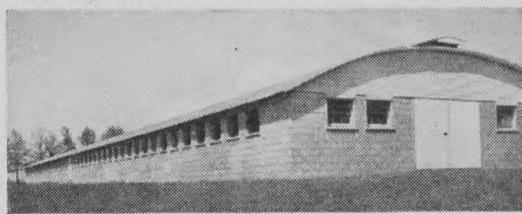
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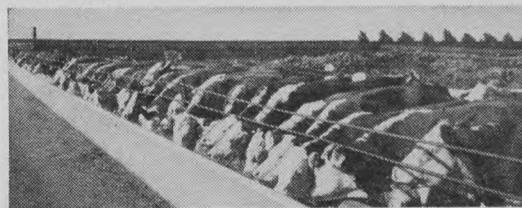
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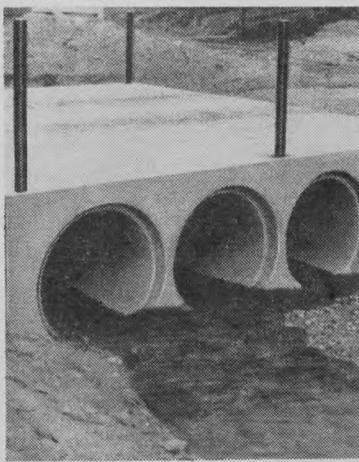
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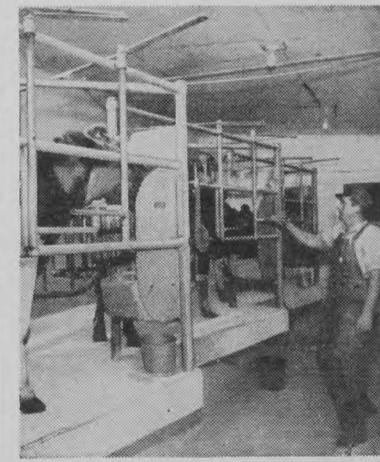
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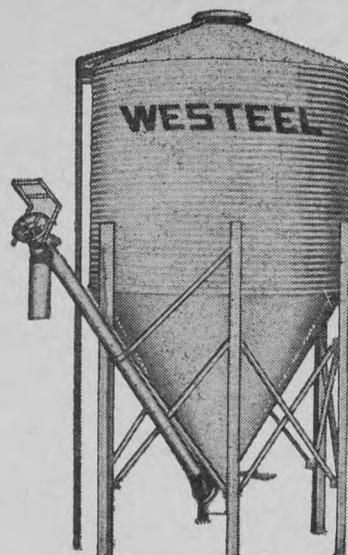
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LIVESTOCK

What It Means to Have an SPF Herd

Saskatchewan vet. outlines the advantages and the precautions that must be taken

SWINE producers who have been struggling unsuccessfully with atrophic rhinitis and virus pneumonia for some time might be interested in SPF (specific pathogen free) pigs, says Dr. V. E. Senior, Saskatchewan's provincial veterinarian. These SPF pigs are produced by removing the unborn from sows by surgery and, having broken the chain of infection by this method, the pigs are isolated to keep them free of rhinitis and pneumonia.

Both these diseases can be picked up at any age, but are often caught at birth as soon as the little pig contacts its environment. Often, Dr. Senior says, these conditions exist without being noticeable, and the only way to confirm the diagnosis is with a post-mortem. There is no vaccine for control, and antibiotics are of little use except to curb secondary infections.

Once the SPF herd is established, natural birth and feeding eventually become possible. But it still must be kept in virtual isolation if permanent freedom from rhinitis and virus pneumonia is to be maintained.

Dr. Senior warns that "specific pathogen free" does not mean that a pig has been bred for disease resistance. It is still as susceptible to disease as a pig produced by conventional methods. So an SPF pig has to be handled with well above the average precautions to prevent the reintroduction of disease. At no stage must it be in contact with pigs not from an SPF source—it cannot enter shows and exhibitions, purchase of replacements is limited to SPF sources, visitors are not welcome, and if buyers wish to inspect the pigs, they must disinfect their boots before entering the pig compound.

Dr. Senior lists several advantages to be gained from an SPF herd:

- Major swine disease, such as atrophic rhinitis and virus pneumonia would be eliminated.

- There would be greater feed efficiency in many cases, and pigs would reach market weight earlier than diseased pigs.

- Mortality would be lower.

- Selection of breeding stock would be better due to the fact that swine growth would be unrestricted by disease.

- Drug expense would be less.

- Profits would be greater.

Farmers in Saskatchewan thinking about starting an SPF herd are invited to contact the Veterinary Division, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina.

tural College advise. They point out that selection of good breeding stock is essential, and it should be done before pigs are marketed. ✓

How Fat for Fat Stock?

WE need some fat on beef but not a lot, according to Dr. R. H. Ingram of the meat laboratory at the Ontario Agricultural College. He says the amount of fat needed for greatest palatability depends to some extent on the cooking method. Only a small amount of fat is desirable in cooking pot roasts, swiss steak, or stew. But in an open pan in a dry oven, or for broiling steaks, a moderate amount of fat is necessary.

Dr. Ingram reports that the meat manager at the retail store prefers to buy for his customers the moderately fatter beef carcasses in the Canada Choice and Good grades. The meat packing plant, in turn, will pay the livestock producer more for moderately well-finished cattle that grade Good or Choice. But neither the packer nor the retailer wants very fat cattle, because more fat must be trimmed and this excess does not contribute to the eating quality.

It costs the cattle producer much more to feed for fattening than for producing lean, says Dr. Ingram. Some cattle, particularly those of dairy breeding, do not deposit fat as readily as others. It doesn't pay the producer to try to finish this type. The beef breeds have been developed to deposit fat efficiently.

To produce the best eating beef most economically, the feeder of beef cattle must judge the time for marketing accurately to insure enough fat covering, but not too much. Overfat, wasty cattle are not worth as much to the packing plant or to the retailer. But, Dr. Ingram adds, don't forget that consumers want tender, juicy, flavorful beef, and there is no substitute for fat in moderate amounts. ✓

Worming Before Pasture

PROTECT the spring lamb crop from worm parasites by worming the ewes before the flock is turned out to pasture. If this is not done, pastures will soon become contaminated with parasite eggs from the ewes' droppings. Lambs starting to graze can become heavily infested with parasites and lose weight seriously, or may even die.

Dr. D. G. Dale of Macdonald College, Que., who issues the warning, says phenothiazine is the best drug available for worming. Where the size of the flock justifies the expenditure, an automatic drenching device, known as the "Phillips Phenomaster," simplifies the job. ✓

Pick Gilts Early

WHEN you are selecting breeding gilts, pick your pigs from good-tempered, heavy milking sows before the litters are weaned, swine researchers at the Ontario Agricul-

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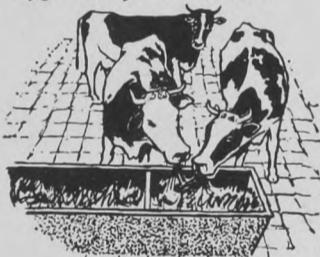
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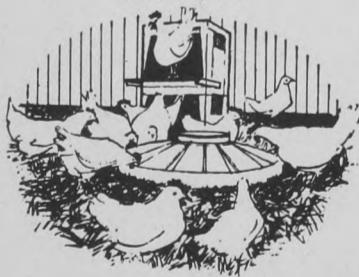
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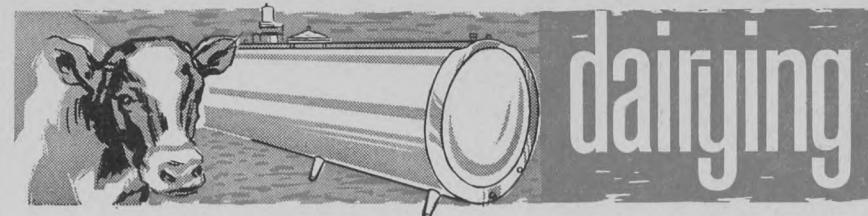
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When to Pasture Cows

THE best indicators for turning cows out to pasture in spring are pasture growth, temperature, and the dampness of the soil. If pasture was grazed very closely last autumn, says Prof. M. A. Macdonald of Macdonald College, Que., cows should not be turned out as early as in seasons when there was an adequate "old bottom" or old pasture left at stabling time in the fall. The reason for this is that young pasture, although very high in protein and vitamins, is very low in dry matter. The lush, highly digestible pasture at 3 or 4 inches may contain 90 per cent water, and the dairy cow will have to eat large amounts of pasture to take in an adequate amount of energy.

When there is a mixture of new growth with pasture aftermath left from last year, there is a better balance between high-protein, digestible new growth, and the low-protein, relatively high-energy old growth. New growth without aftermath can lower the butterfat.

Dampness and texture of soil have an influence on the date of turnout. The dairy cow's feet exert about the same pressure on pastures as that of most farm tractors. If pasture's too soft to work with a tractor, it is certainly too soft to turn out the dairy herd. As soil hardens and temperature rises, pasture growth follows. When growth is at least 8 inches, turn the cows out during the day. When evening temperatures tend to stay above 40° to 45°, and any rains are warmed, cows may be left out overnight.

It is a good idea to reduce the level of protein in the dairy concentrate ration when pasture quality is good. This does not mean that a dairyman seeking high levels of production per animal should stop feeding concentrates when they go out on pasture. Pasture won't supply enough energy for a high producer.

When pastures are lush and cows begin to scour, offer them dry hay before turning them out after each milking. This is also recommended for prevention of bloat.

milk as winter progresses. This is mainly in the solids-not-fat content, and it is very often caused by poor feed. The amount of concentrates needed will depend upon the quality of hay and silage. The solids-not-fat can also be affected by the cow's age, breed, stage of lactation, and disease.

It is a lack of carbohydrates rather than protein that causes a low solids-not-fat level. With silage of medium and low quality, it has been reported that milk tends to a significant solids-not-fat deficiency.

Butterfat doesn't show so much variation during the winter, but proper feeding and management are very important.

Make Use of "Cow Power"

DO you know what "cow power" is? Peter Herner of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture explains it this way: Most dairy cows have the ability for high production as a result of artificial insemination and generally better breeding over the past decade. The "cow power" of a dairy herd is the ability and extent to which cows will respond with increased milk production to good feed and care.

The first step is to see that your cows get all the good quality hay they will eat — this is usually the cheapest source of nutrients. If the roughage is not of the best quality, you may need to add a protein supplement to the feed grain.

Cows with access to all the roughage they can eat should have their grain increased as long as the extra amount of milk pays for the cost of additional grain. This may vary from cow to cow, and the way to check it is to weigh and record how much grain you feed to each cow, weigh and record the amount of milk produced in a day by each cow, and then increase grain feeding gradually, giving each cow one extra pound of grain each day. Do this as long as she will eat it readily, or until she receives 1 lb. of grain for each 2 to 2½ lb. of milk. After 2 weeks, again weigh the milk from each cow and you will discover which cows give enough extra milk to pay for extra grain.

With milk at 5¢ per pound and grain at 2½¢ per pound, it's economical to feed up to 2 lb. of extra grain for every 1 lb. extra of milk. For those cows not producing enough milk to pay for extra feed, reduce their grain ration gradually.

Keep in mind, says Mr. Herner, that production drops off with advancing lactation.

Increased grain feeding means closer attention to each cow. Some will respond to heavier grain feeding, others may not, and it's important to keep accurate individual milk records and feed costs.

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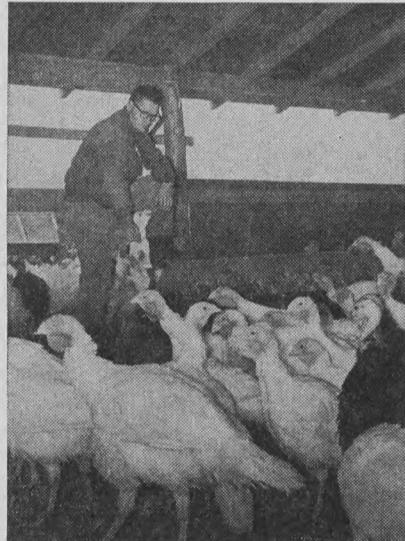
THE COUNTRY GUIDE

POLY Poultry

Simple Shelters Suit These Turkeys

WHEN they needed turkey shelters in a hurry, Lloyd Crawford and his son Gerry had them built of plywood, and the result is anything but a makeshift job. In fact, these are permanent structures.

Lloyd is president of a creamery which operates a poultry evisceration plant at Wynyard, Sask. He started the turkey flock to ensure a steady supply to the plant, in addition to what local farms produce. Ten shelters were built at a cost of



Gerry Crawford, Wynyard, Sask., with one foot resting on plywood feeder.

\$18,000, including plumbing and wiring. Each building covers 4,000 square feet, which is sufficient for 2,000 birds at 2 square feet apiece. The supports, located at the sides, are treated poles sunk 2½ to 3 feet in the ground.

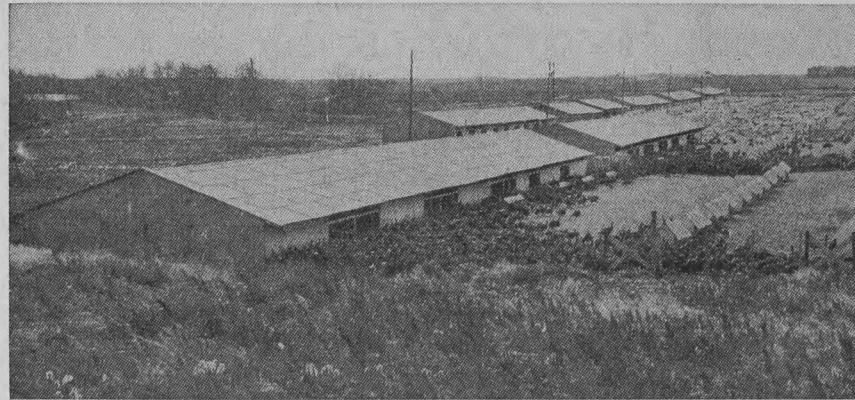
Moveable feeders are also made of plywood, and each can hold 200 lb. of feed. These are placed along both sides of the shelters and out in the yards. They are filled by a wagon with an auger.

In summer, the west side of the shelter is open, and the east side is partially open. Both ends are closed, and high ground on the north side gives added protection. In winter, the shelters are never closed completely, because turkeys need to have the wind kept off them but not the air. Wind is what bothers them most, even in warm weather.

The birds will often sleep out in the yards in almost any weather, but go into the shelters at dawn when the temperature drops. Shelters also offer shade from hot sun. The bronze turkeys need more shade than the white, but can withstand the cold better. An important function of the shelters is to give protection against

blizzards, which can cause very severe losses.

THERE are yards on both sides of the shelters, and these are used alternately. When a yard is rested, all the manure is scraped off without disturbing the topsoil. They aim to keep yards dry and free of



[Guide photos
View of some of the plywood turkey shelters from high ground on the north side, which provides some extra protection for the flock of 20,000 birds.

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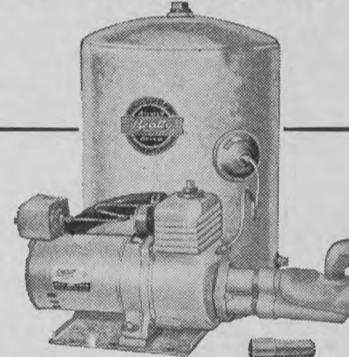
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POULTRY



[Guide photo]

Inside one of the shelters, showing how the sides can be open or closed.

weeds, allowing the sun to act as a sanitizer.

In cold weather, says Gerry Crawford, when turkeys spend more time in the shelters, they need a good supply of straw, otherwise they might pile up to avoid the wet, and many of them can be lost by crushing and suffocation.

Water comes from a 220 ft. well, with a pump down at the 120 ft. level. This delivers 3,000 gallons a day. The water has a high iron content but the turkeys thrive on it.

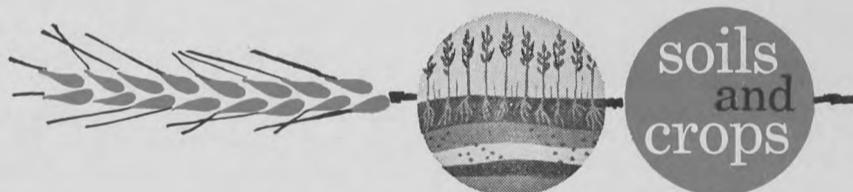
Saskatchewan's family farm improvement branch assisted in planning the water system, and supplied the pipes at cost. They also helped to lay out the sewage system.

All in all, Gerry Crawford says they're well satisfied with the low-cost shelters. V

Calcium for Layers

WHAT is known as "layer fatigue" may occur among high-producing pullets, if they continue to lay on a diet that is deficient in calcium. The remedy is more calcium, says R. H. McMillan, Alberta's poultry commissioner.

Normal pullets have built-in "safety valves" that cut off the supply from the pituitary glands as soon as their bodies become low in calcium. This not only stops the formation of shells but egg production too. But, with some high-producing pullets, it doesn't seem to work that way. The level of calcium in their blood falls as they continue to lay. These chickens make up the deficiency from their bones. V



Corn Likes Poultry Manure

WHEN using poultry manure, apply the right amounts to the right crop—and the right crop is corn, says Prof. Tom Lane of the Ontario Agricultural College. He reckons that 1 ton of dry poultry manure, or 4 tons of fresh, wet droppings will be sufficient for 1 acre of corn land. This provides about 100 lb. of nitrogen per acre. But, in addition to poultry manure, apply 200 to 300 lb. of 0-12-24 to make a complete fertilizer.

Much higher levels of poultry manure, up to 8 tons per acre, have been applied without noticeably bad effects on corn, but oat crops have lodged badly in the following year. Soil tests should be made periodically to find what the soil needs.

One ton of broiler manure, consisting of first droppings and litter, equals about 300 lb. of 10-10-10 commercial fertilizer. One ton of fresh hen manure, without litter, equals about 300 lb. of 10-10-5. The

nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash in a ton of poultry manure are worth about \$10.

Commercial fertilizer can be used in place of manure, but the fact that manure puts organic matter into the soil and releases its nitrogen more slowly cannot be overlooked. This is exactly what the corn crop wants. V

Good Seed Avoids Trouble

USE more certified seed, says F. F. Mohler, president of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Speaking at the branch's annual meeting, Mr. Mohler said that early last year there were farmers in rapeseed producing areas who had a problem with contamination by cultivated mustard.

Rapeseed, he continued, could be a very important alternative crop in the Saskatchewan farm economy. Its use is increasing both at home and abroad in cooking oils, and they

(Please turn to page 28)

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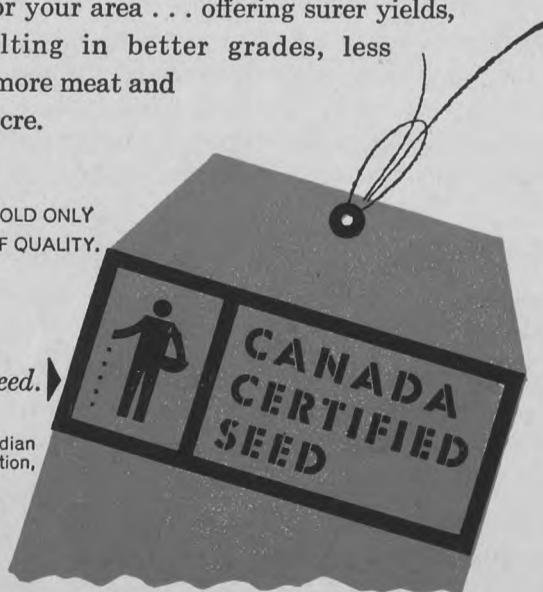
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SOILS AND CROPS

(Continued from page 26) could not be too careful in producing a mustard-free crop. That could be assured by using certified seed.

Mr. Mohler also pointed out that cereal growers could use a good deal more pedigreed seed to advantage. Quality of Canadian wheat was becoming increasingly important, and European Common Market countries would want only strong wheats. V

Ergot Is the Target

STEPS should be taken to reduce the ergot left over from the unusually heavy infestation of 1962.

Roy McKenzie, director of Saskatchewan's Plant Industry Branch, says that the most important method of controlling ergot is to plant cereal seed, if infected with ergot, deeper than 2 inches. Ergot spore structures rarely emerge from that depth. Fields with ergot bodies in the soil could be cultivated to bury the bodies deeper than 2 inches.

But there is something that can be done before spring. Mr. McKenzie recommends that ergoty grain should be run through a fanning mill to produce clean seed. Screenings from this operation should not be fed to livestock, because they are quite possibly toxic, but should be burned. An alternative is to sow clean seed from 1961.

Remember that rye, a common carrier of ergot, should not be followed by rye, wheat, or barley. A field known to be infested heavily with ergot could have oats, flax, rapeseed, alfalfa, or sweet corn. It is also worth knowing that bread wheat is more resistant to ergot than durum is.

Help to prevent the spread of ergot by cutting roadside grasses just before heading alongside fields infested in 1962. It might help also to seed ergot-resistant crops, such as oats and flax, in fields near grassed areas that were infested last year. V

Better with Lincoln and Chief

NEW varieties of brome and intermediate wheatgrass showed yield advantages of 13 per cent from 1958 to 1962 at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man.

A. T. H. Gross reports that Lincoln brome went 12 per cent above commercial brome yields in the 5-year period. In 1962, Lincoln yielded 20 per cent higher than commercial.

In the same 5 years, Chief intermediate wheatgrass yielded 14 per cent more than commercial. V

Stop 15,000 Unwelcome Guests

WILD mustard, long a problem weed in Ontario, can be controlled by a host of safe and effective chemicals. It's worth controlling it. A mustard plant will take about a pint of water from the soil each day.

It will use twice the nitrogen and phosphorus, and four times the potash, needed for an oat plant. If it matures, 15,000 seeds will be returned to the soil, and the seeds can live for many years.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends the following:

2,4-D and MCP on grain and corn.

2,4-DB on grain seeded down to hay-pasture mixtures, where the legumes are mostly alfalfa.

Commercial mixtures of MCPB and MCP on grain seeded down to hay-pasture mixtures, where the legumes are mostly clovers.

Atrazine 50W for pre-emergence or early post-emergence in corn. V

Pack, Harrow and Rodweed

YIELDS can be increased by using the packer, the harrow, and the rodweeder for tillage after seeding. The packer is used mainly to improve the seedbed, encouraging better germination and emergence. The harrow and rodweeder are both for weed control and packing.

W. E. Johnson of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture says that the harrow should always be used with weed control in mind, which means 5 to 10 days after seeding, depending on germination and general conditions. It will also break any crust that may have formed through showers after seeding.

Rod weeding should be done when shoots on the cereal are not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. Conditions will affect the timing and, if the crop germinates quickly, it is difficult to delay rodweeding long enough for good wild oat control. Late rodweeding may thin a crop. V

What to Do with Gray Speck

IF you had trouble with gray speck on oats last summer, grow the Glen variety, which has considerable tolerance to the disease, advises O. G. Bratvold, Alberta's crop improvement supervisor.

Gray speck is caused by a lack of available manganese in the soil, and it mainly affects oats, but is sometimes found in wheat and barley. A diseased field usually has an unthrifty, patchy, or brownish appearance. Numerous small dead spots appear along leaves, and these spots vary from light-green to gray, and later from whitish to brown.

The first sign of gray speck usually occurs when the fourth or fifth leaf develops. Breaking over of the leaf two-thirds of the way down from the tip is a very characteristic symptom. A few spots may have little effect on the crop, but moderately heavy damage can reduce the yield. If there's a very severe manganese deficiency, the crop may not head out at all, and it can cause plants to die.

Fertilizing with manganese in soluble form will help if there's a slight deficiency. But the best defense is to plant tolerant varieties. V

Rye and Oats for Emergency



[Guide photo]
Jim Langille examining good stand of rye and oats to provide pasture.

RYE and oats, seeded together in the spring, can provide excellent emergency summer pasture. That's the view of research officer Jim Langille of the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S.

Langille points out that seed is readily available and cheap, and can provide good stands of highly palatable forage. Trials at the farm so far have shown that the rye will stool out quickly, giving an early growth of leaves. The oats grow higher to balance out the stand. When seeded at the rate of 1 bu. of each, per acre, and clipped 3 times during the grazing season, yields at Nappan were about 2 tons of dry matter to the acre.

The crop does require some management. "Graze it intermittently," advises Langille, "to prevent the oat plants from getting up to the boot stage, or they won't recover after being clipped. The crop should provide a couple of grazings through the summer." —D.R.B. ✓

Ties Tobacco Leaves



The job of tying tobacco leaves onto sticks for curing, which traditionally has been a hand job, has finally been mechanized. Here is one of the machines which stitches the leaves onto sticks. It is said to be able to tie about a kiln of tobacco per day. ✓

NITROGEN: PROTEIN BUILDER FOR BARLEY

Nitrogen has been called "the building block of protein"—an important point to remember when growing barley for feed, say the makers of the Northwest range of fertilizers.

Therefore, increased yield is only one of the benefits growers can expect from high-nitrogen fertilizers. They can also look to increased protein value in every bushel of barley—resulting, in many cases, in considerable savings in feed.

The high-nitrogen Northwest fertilizers (including the exclusive 33.5-0-0 "Nitro-Cubes") contain all-water-soluble nitrogen in two forms. One is *ammonia nitrogen*, available for immediate use by plants. The second form, *nitrate nitrogen*, is released more gradually for sustained, all-season feeding.

The company says, however, that high-nitrogen fertilizers should be used with caution on barley grown for malting. Here, protein increase should be kept as low as possible, and therefore care should be taken. Consult your local DA, Experimental Farm or Northwest dealer for further information.

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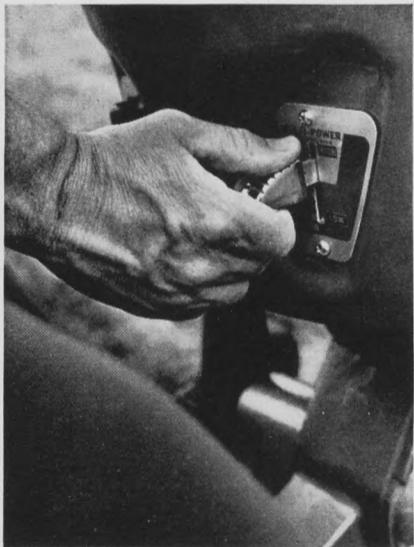


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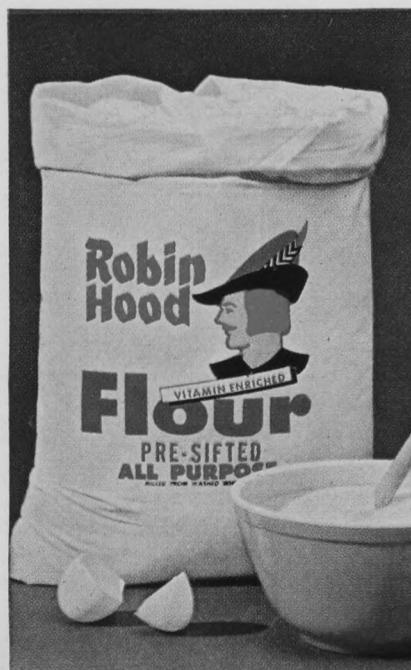
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Use standard yeast dough recipe yielding about 2 doz. rolls—then shape:

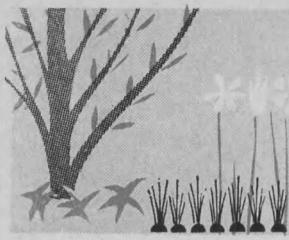
PARKERHOUSE ROLLS: Roll out dough $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. Cut into $2\frac{1}{2}$ " rounds with biscuit cutter. Brush with butter. Make crease in centre, fold over to make 6" square. Cut 1" strips. Twist and curl as for pinwheels. Cover, let rise double. Bake 15 min. at 375°F.

HAMBURGER BUNS: Roll dough under palm into balls 2" in diameter. Place 2" apart on sheet. Cover. Let rise for 15 min., flatten, let rise double. Bake 20 min. at 375°F. Brush with butter.

POPPISEED TWISTS: Roll dough into 12" circle $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. Brush with butter. Sprinkle 1 tsp. poppy seeds. Cut into pie-shaped sections. Roll up each piece starting at wide end. Brush with beaten egg. Sprinkle with seeds. Cover. Let rise double. Bake 15 min. at 375°F.

ONION BUNS: Fry chopped onions (do not brown). Roll out dough into rectangle 12" x 6" x $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. Spread with onions, fold over to make 6" square. Cut 1" strips. Twist and curl as for pinwheels. Cover, let rise double. Brush on egg yolk glaze. Bake 15 min. at 375°F.

CLOVERLEAF BUNS: Roll pieces of dough into balls 1" diameter. Put 3 in each muffin cup. Brush with butter. Cover. Let rise double. Bake 15 min. at 375°F.



Horticulture

New Poplars Are Fast-Growing and Hardy

by DR. F. L. SKINNER, *Dropmore, Man.*

DURING the past season I have raised an entirely new set of poplar hybrids which show great promise for the colder districts of Canada. I had set out to develop fast-growing healthy trees, which would also be hardy, and I feel that the results will be of considerable value to the economy of this country within the next 20 years.

My task began in 1948, when I was able to obtain cuttings of the *populus songarica* from Kew Gardens in London, England. Today, I have a fine straight tree about 40 feet tall, with a trunk diameter of 26 inches at breast height. It has shown no sign of disease so far, although many of the poplars near it are subject to leaf rust, and a nearby clump of *populus koreana* has been badly infected by canker for years.

This tree is a male, so I decided to try and cross it with a female hybrid (*p. monilifera* and *p. balsamifera*) that had been raised at Dropmore. With this end in view, I brought flowering shoots of both trees indoors during sub-zero weather last February. Some of the shoots were placed directly in the greenhouse, while the rest were stored in a cool cellar. Those in the greenhouse failed to flower properly and set no seed. But shoots stored for 2 weeks under cool conditions flowered properly when transferred to the greenhouse. These yielded viable seed and I was able to raise 217 seedlings.

THE cross was made and the seedlings raised under glass. There was no tree growth until after the seedlings were transferred to open ground, so that there was no possibility of foreign pollen reaching the seed parent, or of seed being blown onto the flat in which the hybrid seedlings were raised. It is important to bear this in mind in view of the wide diversity of leaf form and branching habit which these hybrids now show.

The seedlings were from 1 to 3 inches tall when moved outdoors. Of the 217 set out, 172 were alive at the end of the season, the balance having succumbed to rodents, insects, and the weather.

The leaves of these new poplars ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches wide, and the branching habit was as variable. One specimen, which was $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, had a branch spread of 3 feet. Another, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, had a branch spread of only 4 inches, although branches were 12 inches long.

Thanks to Dr. R. F. Peterson of the Winnipeg Cereal Breeding Lab-

oratory, I secured a small quantity of colchicine, and this was used in various ways on the young seedlings. This may have had some influence in causing the wide diversity of habit. I am carrying out further experiments with colchicine on the seedlings this winter.

No matter what the results of these experiments may be, I already have a fine lot of fast-growing poplar hybrids which, because of their parentage, should be quite hardy. Some of them will be handsome, disease-resistant, and of considerable value in our colder districts. V

Asters for Spring

THE best time to plant perennial asters is in the spring, when they are dug and divided while the shoots are coming through the ground. Selections for spring delivery from nurseries can be made any time now.

Perennial asters are easily grown in Canada and, in fact, most of them are derived from native species, according to A. R. Buckley of the Plant Research Institute, Ottawa. Sometimes, a mildew develops on them in late summer, and this is easily controlled with a spray containing Karathane. But the modern, mound-type of perennial aster is so loaded with flowers that mildewed leaves are scarcely seen.

The plants are very resistant to frost, and they're even called "frost flowers" in some of the old botanical books. A severe frost blackened dahlias and browned chrysanthemums at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in the fall of 1961, but the asters continued to bloom. V

Made for Gardeners

FROM improving the farmstead to planning a village park, from making a corsage to training an apple tree—this gives a slight idea of the fine crop of information in "The Prairie Garden 1963," which is published by the Winnipeg Horticultural Society this month. The editors have called upon professionals and skilled amateurs in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba to make this a wide-ranging and thoroughly practical book, written by gardeners for gardeners.

If you live on the Prairies, and you cherish your garden and your indoor plants, "The Prairie Garden 1963" is the book for you. The price is \$1, post paid, and it is obtainable from The Prairie Garden, 92 Queenston Street, Winnipeg 9, Man. V

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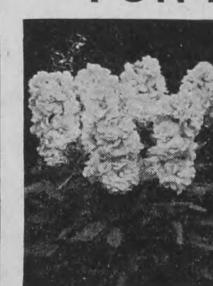


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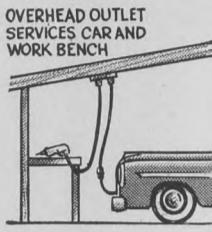
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WORKSHOP

Overhead Plug-in

When I wired my combined garage and workshop I included two outlets in the ceiling. These are above the workbench and also in front of the car parking space. Now, when the car's block heater is



plugged in, there is no chance of tripping over the cord. Also the cord is in full view of the driver, so I am not likely to drive out of the garage without unplugging the cord. I also set the outlet just far enough into the garage so the hanging extension cord serves as a guide to show how far to drive into the garage to just clear the doors. As an extra, the tools plugged into these overhead outlets don't become entangled with my work on the bench.—A.W., Alta. ✓

Radiator Repair

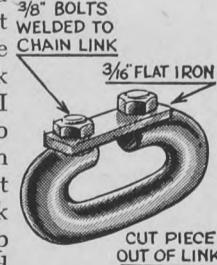
It is hard to solder radiator breaks in all places, and it is often necessary to use sealing compounds. Here is a homemade compound consisting of 2 ounces of sandarac, 2 ounces of mastic, and 1 pint of wood alcohol. Mix the sandarac and mastic until dissolved in the wood alcohol. Pour a little into the radiator as needed. —M.McK., Sask. ✓

Exposed Bulb

Before installing an electric bulb in a socket that is exposed to the weather, such as on a porch, a post, or the corner of a building, rub a little petroleum jelly on the threads of the bulb. When it burns out, the bulb will unscrew easily and not chew the socket up.—H.J., Pa. ✓

Link Connector

We have a hog manure chain in our barn, and whenever it breaks, or if there is too much slack to be taken up, I find it hard to weld the chain together without leaving a weak spot. So I cut up a link, welded



two bolts on top, and also drilled two holes through a plate to slide onto the bolts. This, as the sketch shows, makes a strong connector and it works wonderfully. —C.R.S., Alta. ✓

Flat Pulley

A flat pulley can be made by cutting short pieces of vee-belt, fitting them in the grooves of a vee-pulley, and putting friction tape over them to keep them in place. There you have your flat pulley made out of a

double or triple pulley. —L.S., Sask. ✓

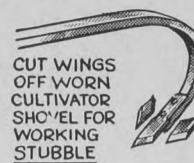
Floor Saver

If chairs scratch your floor, try this idea. Cut out pieces of sponge rubber to fit the bottom of the chair legs and glue them on. —S.H., Man. ✓

Calls the Cows

Attach a rubber strip cut out of an inner tube from the wall to the door of the milking parlor, and tie a bell to the rubber. When the door is opened, the bell will signal to the cows. They soon learn to know when the door is opened.—G.E.H., Alta. ✓

Makes a Spike



I have found a use for an old cultivator shovel. By cutting off the wings, as shown in the illustration, the shovel becomes an excellent spike for working stubble.—E.T., Sask. ✓

Plugged Drain

If the drainpipe (trap) of the kitchen sink is clogged with grease, don't remove the pool of water that is in the sink. Using a heat lamp, play its rays on the elbow in the pipe for several minutes, then turn on the hot tap. The lamp melts the grease and the force of water will flush it down.—H.M., Pa. ✓

Hill Stopper

Watching a small tractor pulling a loaded trailer of grain up a long winding hill, I noticed a large timber dragging behind the trailer, crosswise to the road. I realized, after a while, that if the long pull up the hill had been too much for the tractor, there would be no runaway



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unit careening out of control. The trailer would have rolled back against the trailing timber and the whole unit would have come neatly to rest while repairs were made.—A.W., Alta.

Brush Cleaner

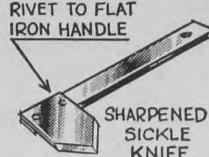
A quick, thorough, easy, and inexpensive way to clean paint brushes is with kerosene. They become soft and like new.—H.M., Pa.

Post Protector

When you are driving in fence posts, particularly in spring, place a strong tin can over the top of each post, and it will prevent the post from splitting.—S.H., Man.

String Cutter

A handy gadget for cutting strings on bales is easy to make. Just take a piece of flat iron and rivet a sickle knife to one end of it at a right-angle.



Drill a hole at the other end so that this tool can be hung up. Be sure to keep the knife sharp.—M.McK., Sask.

Glue Warmer

When the baby has outgrown the need for an electric bottle warmer, take the warmer into the workshop and you'll find it is ideal for warming glue. Put the glue into a tin can

that is small enough to fit into the warmer, which will keep the adhesive just right for use. — H.M., Pa.

Use for Old Bits

Neat, clean holes can be made in rubber, soft plastics and thin metal if several old drill bits are kept. Conventional bits usually rip the material and can make a badly burned hole, but if they are ground to the shape shown in the sketch, the sharp outer edges insure a burn-free hole. A small grinding wheel will



do the job easily, but go slowly to avoid destroying the temper of the steel. Dunk in water frequently while grinding.—M.McK., Sask.

Locked Nut

When it's very important that a nut on a bolt should be prevented from loosening, dip the threaded part of the bolt in battery acid, and then install it. The nut will seize onto the bolt and stay put.—H.J., Pa.

Cutting Threads

If you are cutting some threads on the ends of pipe or bolts, put a little lard on the item you want to cut. This will save your pipe cutters and you will always have a good thread. Keep the lard handy in a can beside your pipe cutters. — J.R.W., Alta.

Stand for Iron

Here's a simple stand for a soldering iron. Snap a large cotter pin over the shaft of the iron, spread the legs of the pin a little, taking care not to loosen its grip on the iron, and there you have the stand.—M.McK., Sask.

Cord Shortener

To make a bench light quickly and easily adjustable to any height you may want, all you need is a short length of garden hose, big enough to take a cord, with slits cut in one end of it as shown in the sketch. The loop of unwanted cord is slipped through the hose, and the slits grip the part of the cord that hangs. — A.W., Alta.

Sawing Metal

Use two hacksaw blades side by side and pointing in opposite directions when sawing thin sheet metal or tubing. The blades won't dull or break as fast as they would with a single blade, and the teeth will last longer on all kinds of sawing.—H.M., Pa.



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FEBRUARY 1963



Treatment for Water in Cistern

HERE'S a practical way to eliminate unpleasant odors from cisterns and to disinfect the water. It involves treatment with calcium hypochlorite.

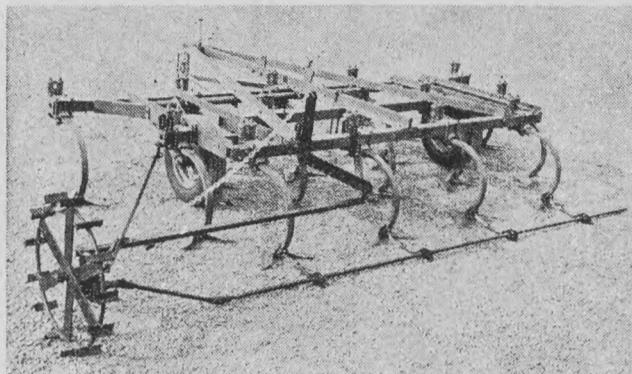
Walter Nemanishen of the Saskatchewan family farm improvement branch says that odors are often caused by organic matter such as leaves, roots, insects, or mice getting into the cistern and decaying. The water can be treated by

dissolving a tablespoon of calcium hypochlorite in 2 or 3 tablespoons of water in a porcelain dish, adding a quart of water and stirring, and then pouring the solution into the cistern water and mixing thoroughly. A second dose might be necessary.

Calcium hypochlorite has a strong odor but it should disappear within 24 hours if only a few spoonfuls are used. The chemical can be obtained from any druggist. V

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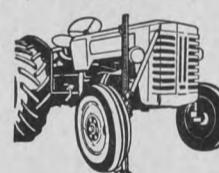
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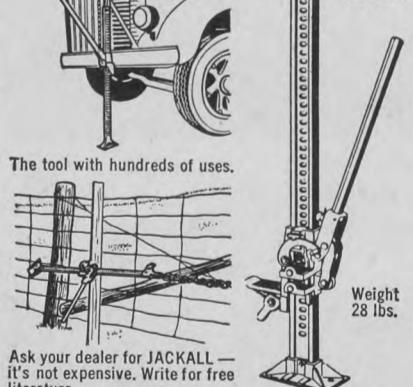
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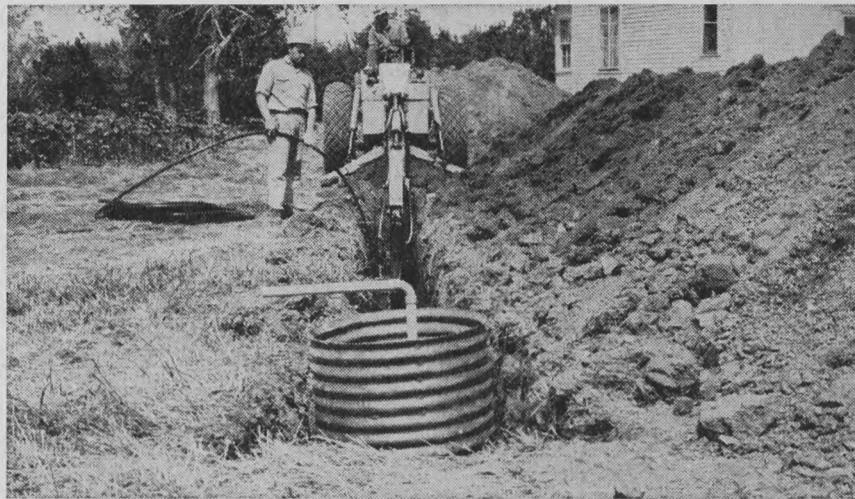
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FARM BUILDINGS



The upper part of the 8 ft. pipe from the jet unit projecting above the fiberglass cribbing. Horizontal discharge pipe swivels in any direction.

Jet Disposal In Farm Sewage System

THE old disposal mound may be replaced in sewage systems by a jet-type method of pumping out. Saskatchewan's family farm improvement branch has a test system that works well, and is installing 100 more.

The new jet pumpout system, designed to keep going in summer or winter, works this way. Raw sewage decomposes in a septic tank near the basement of the house, and then the effluent is collected in a second tank called the pumpout chamber. When this chamber is full, an electric switch starts a pump, located in the basement, and this forces the fluid through some 200 ft. of underground plastic line. It then comes to the jet pumpout unit, mounted 8 ft. underground, which discharges it through a vertical line to the surface. Drain holes in the jet allow the discharge pipe to drain below the frost line, so it will work in winter.

This disposal area, usually 200 ft. or more from the house, is best in a bluff, a hedge, or other shrubbery. The normal precautions to prevent contamination of water supplies should be observed.



[Sask. Gov't photos]
View of one of the four drain holes on experimental jet pumpout unit, which is put down 8 ft. below ground.

According to W. R. Pope of the family farm improvement branch, the popularity of the jet pumpout system for farms should be enhanced by its low initial cost, economy of operation, and a minimum of maintenance. It is also fully automatic.

The self-draining, jet pumpout method under test was designed by branch engineer Walter Nemanishen. V

Be Ready for the Runoff

BROKEN tiles, clogged drains, and plugged ditches can cause a lot of back-flooding in the spring, warns the Ontario Department of Agriculture. But, if your field drainage system is in working order, you can get rid of the spring thaw quickly, and you could save 1 to 2 weeks delay in planting spring crops.

Here are five check points recommended by agricultural engineer Ross Irwin:

1. Look at the main outlet and replace any broken outlet tiles. Make sure the way is clear.

2. If you have a catch basin, check it for silt, dead branches, and tree roots. Watch for pieces of broken tile that may have been washed into the basin, indicating trouble further up the line.

3. Keep an eye open for sunken spots in the fields. These wash-ins over tile lines mean broken tile, and probably the line will fill with mud and silt. Dig down and replace the broken tile.

4. Clear open ditches. Brush and dead branches pile up at a fence row and stop the water.

5. Note the positions of all long-lasting wet spots, which may need to be checked next fall. V



MERGAMMA C COULD ADD THIS 22.5% TO YOUR CROP VALUE THIS HARVEST

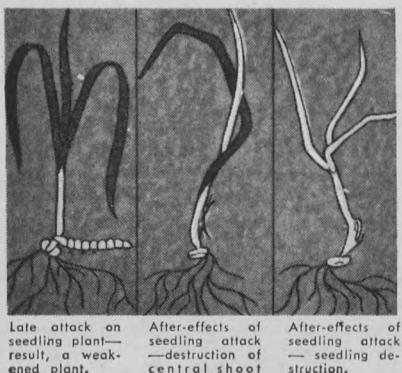
WIREWORMS and DISEASE each year take a heavy toll in Canadian wheat, oats, barley and flax production. Extensive tests across western Canada have proven that "Mergamma" C will control these pests and could increase yields by as much as 22½%. This means extra money in your pocket, money that can be yours through proper use of "Mergamma" C.

RECOGNIZING THE PROBLEM

Often farmers do not realize or are not aware of how much money the destructive action of wireworms and seed-borne diseases cost.

It has been estimated that every year Canadian farmers lose between 60 and 70 million dollars worth of crops because of wireworms and disease.

Wireworms and disease may be robbing you of an extra 22½% profit. Last year's crop might have returned 15, 20 or 25 bushels per acre. With seed dressing you could be getting an extra 5 to 10 bushels per acre. Large bare areas in a field are possible indications of heavy wireworm damage.



Close examination will show that the germ of the seed may have been eaten or the seed may have germinated before being attacked by wireworms. In the latter case, the young seedling will have a dry, withered centre leaf or be completely dead. Excavation will reveal the chewed tissues of the seedling just below the soil surface. This young seedling may die from this shredding or from disease organisms which enter the wound. If it recovers, it will probably be ten days to two weeks later in maturity, thus giving rise to "green berries" in the grain sample at harvest time.

If in doubt, plant a test strip in summerfallow treating seed with "Mergamma" C. A much improved emergence on the test strip will show a wireworm problem. Plans should then be made to use "Mergamma" C, the original dual purpose seed dressing, on all grain crops.



THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING YOUR SEED

The importance of protecting your seed is obvious from the results of extensive tests made across Canada. These tests have shown that seed dressing chemicals effectively control diseases and wireworms. Control of these pests increases the market value of grain.

Often seed in the ground is at a great disadvantage because the soil at planting time is cold or too wet, at other times too dry, for the seeds to germinate. Cracked seed, if unprotected, is particularly vulnerable to attack by disease organisms. Under such conditions seed dressing will provide much needed protection, with the result that a good healthy stand may be produced in spite of difficult growing conditions.

THE RIGHT PRODUCT

"Mergamma" C, the original dual purpose seed dressing, not only controls wireworms, but also protects against seed-borne diseases. Where wireworms are not a problem, cereal and flax crops still need protection from disease.

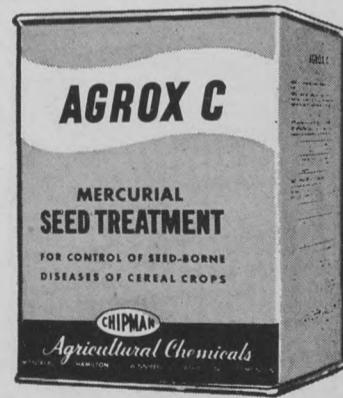
"Agrox" C disinfects the seed before planting. Although seed grain appears free of disease, many organisms may be present on the surface of the seed. If not controlled, these organisms could infect the plant produced from this seed with smut and other fungus diseases. "Agrox" C acts as a disinfectant and destroys these organisms carried on the seed surface. "Agrox" C protects the seed after planting. The soil into which seed is planted is teeming with countless living organisms. Many of these are beneficial, but some are harmful to seeds and small seedlings. Such organisms may cause the seeds to rot before they germinate. Cracked or

damaged seeds are particularly susceptible. Other organisms could attack the small seedlings causing seedling blight. Properly treated seed, carrying a uniform coating of "Agrox" C, is protected against attack by disease organisms. If protection is adequate, the seedlings emerge more quickly and uniformly and their growth is more vigorous.

As many satisfied customers can tell you, both "Agrox" C and "Mergamma" C are products you can rely on for healthier crops and greater yields.

THE INVESTMENT

We ask you to seriously consider the advantages of treating your seed. It is a small investment that will put extra money in your pocket by providing you with greater yields in your wheat, oats, barley, and flax crops. This spring, be sure to ask your dealer for "Mergamma" C or "Agrox" C — 13 years proven best across the West!



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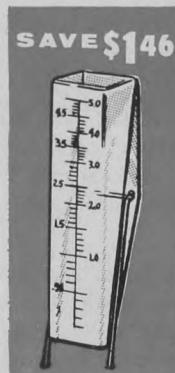
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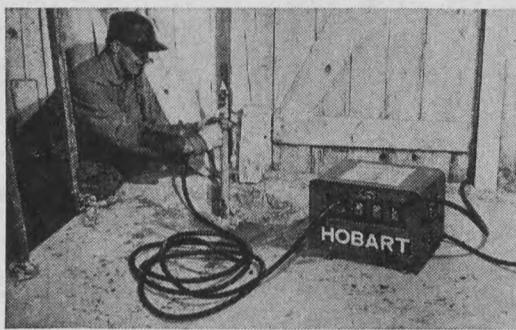
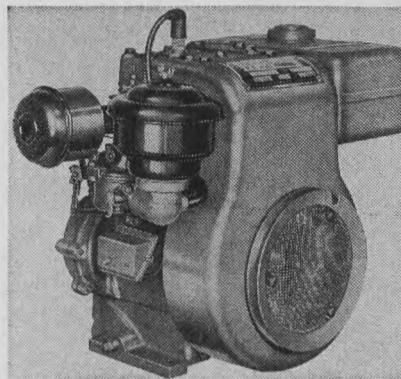
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CG-13

WHAT'S NEW

Compact Engine

This 7.25 h.p., 4-cycle, single cylinder, air-cooled engine is claimed to be inches smaller dimensionally than equally-rated light duty engines, and is designed for heavy duty. It is especially suited for powering self-propelled equipment for year-round use, and can operate at low speeds. A flywheel rotating screen deflects field trash to maintain effective performance. (Wisconsin Motor Corp.) (407) V

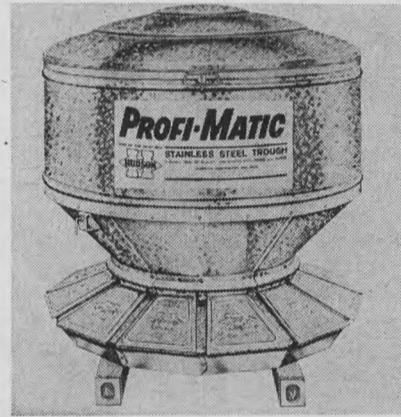


Thaws Pipes

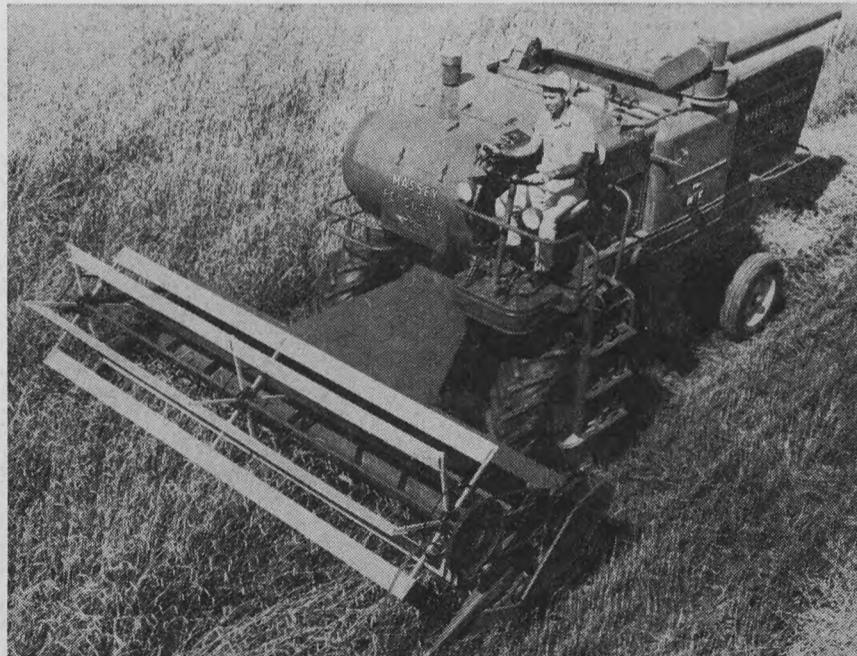
The Porta-Thaw is a small transformer using normal current to thaw frozen pipes. There is a 10' power cable, and two 20' thawing cables with lugs and clamps. Case is 16¾" x 11½" x 10¾"; unit weighs 63 lb. (Hobart Brothers) (408) V

Stainless Troughs

First hog feeder with stainless steel, rustproof, sanitary troughs, comes in 40, 60 and 80 bushel sizes, and has feed-saver edges. Doors are 16-gauge steel and take rough treatment without bending. Feed opening is 10½" wide. Outside feed control lever adjusts the rate of flow. These models are also available with galvanized steel troughs. (H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Co.) (409) V



Non-Stop Combine



There are 18 on-the-go controls for continuous harvesting with this combine. Saddle-type tank holds 56 bushels and keeps weight low down, without obstructing view. Can be used also with corn head. (Massey-Ferguson Ltd.) (410) V

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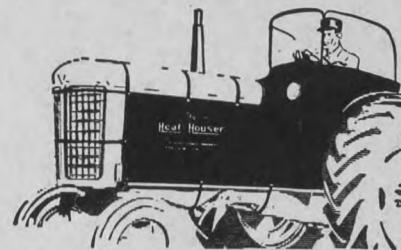
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Check WORKSHOP columns page 34 for ideas that may save time or money.

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YOU NEVER WALK ALONE



by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

Illustrated by JIM WALKER

THEY were coming close to the legislative buildings now; down 109th Street, crowded with traffic; past the modernistic new Administration Building . . . in sight of the dome. Traffic funnelled toward the High Level Bridge and, when it broke for a moment, the flower-decked grounds and the olive stone of the province's seat of government were before her. Suddenly, panic was welling up in her—panic such as she'd never known before.

Old Andy Carter, her father, was none too sure about city driving, and he pulled over to the flower beds, looking for a place to park. There were cars everywhere. Over near a side entrance, she saw a tall, thin man step out of a long black car: the premier . . . and near the front steps, a group of laughing, well-dressed men whose faces looked somehow familiar: old campaigners, who would sit around her, and in front of her, in the legislative chambers. Those were the faces who had thundered at her on public platforms, who had ridiculed and laughed.

The panic came back. It caught at her throat, then choked through her body; and she wanted to run.

"Kay . . ." Her father's voice steadied her. "When you walk up those steps today, you're no ordinary visitor any more." There was pride in his voice, but awe, too. "Of all the dreams I ever dared to have, not one included any of my kids becoming a representative of the people!"

Danny, wedged between his mother and Mary-Lee on the back seat, whistled.

"Yeah, imagine! A lady politician-wow, ain't that something!"

She turned, suddenly loving him as she had never loved her ten-year-old brother before. She smiled shakily.

"Danny, I'm scared enough. Don't you let me down, too." On this day she shouldn't be talking like that, but she had to unburden her fears to someone. "The opposition aren't going to be easy on me because of my sex. There are smart newspapermen in the Liberals—and the Conservatives are nearly all lawyers—and—and even in the election, the Social Crediters called me a neurotic old maid!"

"You should care!" Fourteen-year-old Mary-Lee, to whom the depression was unbelievable, tossed her head with teen-age contempt. "We'll be up in the gallery busting our buttons off . . ."

"Maybe that's what I'm scared of," Kay said. "Except for you, I—I feel so alone. I mean, you naturally think I'm wonderful, but what do I know, really? Somehow people voted for me . . ."

"And do you think the people were wrong, Kay?"

Her father patted her hand. He couldn't know how she worried about them—those people who had put their faith in her. If she failed them—if she went back and saw in their eyes, not devotion but disillusionment . . .

TRYING to ease the tension, she glanced at her watch. Still plenty of time before the pomp and ceremony of the Opening. She wondered if she should go up to the Members' cloakrooms—if somebody would tell her what to do—how to enter. If they didn't . . . she bit her lip. Well, she could watch the others. She'd take her

seat. She'd see the sergeant-at-arms carrying in the mace; symbol of a sovereign people's power.

"God of all good!" The prayer burst uncontrollably inside her. "Never let me forget what I'm doing here. Every time I get up to speak, put truth on my tongue . . ." She daubed at the tears in her eyes. *I mustn't cry now. Let me at least walk in there as if I was deserving of the part.*

"Kay . . . why don't you walk around for a minute?" her mother said softly. "Takes the tension out of a body. I remember when your father and I were getting married. I just cried and walked for weeks before it . . ."

"And I cried for weeks after it," said her father.

They were trying to help her, and she was grateful. She got out of the car; and her feet were irrevocably drawn toward the wide stone steps. She kept back from the crowds, then looked to see if her family were watching.

They were. Danny locked his hands in victory style, and she smiled again. Her mother was giving orders from the back seat. Her father shrugged resignedly, and the car moved forward, disappearing around the driveway overlooking the broad rolling North Saskatchewan River.

She was alone.

People kept crowding past her, neither glancing at her nor recognizing her, and the moment was unreal. She looked up at the dome and thought wonderingly: when did it begin? Not when the election results came in — when the excitement crept even into the broadcaster's voice.

(Please turn to next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

"And in the northern constituencies, a dark horse is sweeping the polls—Kathleen Carter, who campaigned on a straight service ticket. . ." Not even when she first decided to go in for politics. "If you don't win, Kay, we'll have to leave the country!" That was Mary-Lee's sendoff.

No, she thought; it began a long time ago . . . when I was just a little girl and Daddy drove us into Edmonton as a special treat.

Barry Williams had been with them; and the way the two kids held hands and looked up at the

dusty dome, you'd have thought it was a church. Barry was twelve—only a year older than Kay—and so serious and stick-in-the-mud that usually he made her mad.

Barry was from the farm next to Carters'—a poor farm, where he trapped muskrats on the marshy bottoms to buy schoolbooks. He'd never been to Edmonton before—maybe that was why he stood like that, his eyes never leaving the dome.

"Kids," Andy Carter said, "lots of folks pass here every day and never even look over. Me . . . I would like to get down on the ground and

say a prayer of thanks to all the men—mostly little men who never knew what the good things of life were—who died, passing on a little bit more freedom to us. They aren't done, kids. The need for them didn't end when they made King John sign the Magna Charta or stood up with pitchforks and longbows and cut down the feudal lords. Kids, their kind have got to go on while men are left . . . or everything they gave us will be taken away."

It was a strange speech to Kay. Lots of times she wondered if her father talked like that just to find

recompense for the loneliness of farming, or if he really believed it deep in his soul. She would have been embarrassed if he had talked like that before a lot of neighbors, and unaccountably she was annoyed because Barry nodded so sagely.

"You don't even know what he's talking about!" she said.

But she couldn't provoke Barry that day. All the way home he was silent, reliving, she guessed, the wonders of what he had seen. And that night, doing chores, she suddenly asked her father why he had to take Barry.

Her father, carrying two milk pails, looked toward the Williams' fence. She followed his gaze . . . and she could see a boy walking slowly behind a line of scrub-cattle—a boy with a stick in his hand and a book before his eyes. Long before her father spoke, she felt inexplicable tears touching her lashes.

"Every night at chore time, I see him like that," Andy Carter said. "I never had much education myself. Maybe that's why."

She stood there, while her father went into the barn and Barry passed out of sight, and strange new emotion stirred in her heart. Suddenly she wanted to go to him—to drive home the cows so he could read. She wanted to cry. Instead, she went to the house and asked her mother if a girl could fall in love at eleven.

THAT summer she was a tall and spirited girl—lingering along the roadside till Barry started for school—studying at nights till she put her head in her hands and wept, hoping she would get marks as good as his. Her biggest dream in life revolved around a new dress for the harvest dance with Barry.

Then one evening, when the prairie chickens were sitting on the tumbling new straw piles and colored leaves were piling high in the dry ditches, she came home from school to find the fire in the wood stove cold and her mother crying.

The crop had been the best ever; they had raised three times as many hogs as the year before. But her dad couldn't meet the taxes, much less the instalment on the mortgage. When she finally dared to ask about the dress, her mother told her, gently, that maybe next year. . . .

It was Barry who prophesied that next year would be a long time coming. Somewhere in the unreality of dyeing flour sacks into dresses and looking into lard-pail lunch buckets at the familiar prairie-chicken sandwiches with the darkish meat, Barry had to quit school. He was in Grade Eight that year and at the top of his class, but his dad was poorly and he had to work out the taxes on the road gangs or the municipality would sell the farm. One night she passed him riding home on a wagon and she was hurt because he didn't speak or smile. Then she saw he was asleep. He was too thin and too tired for hard work with the freshnoes, but he never complained.

She thought she would get used to walking down the road with other boys, but she didn't. In the end, she started visiting his mother, in the evenings when he had finished the

(Please turn to page 42)



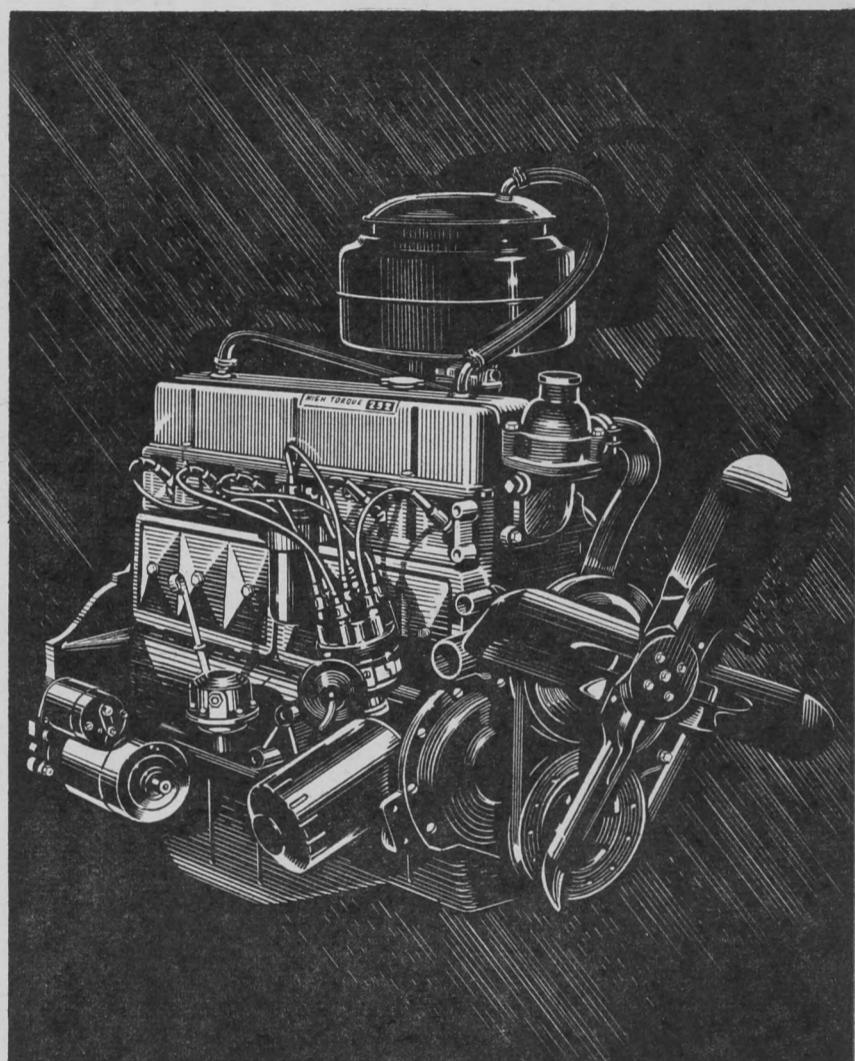
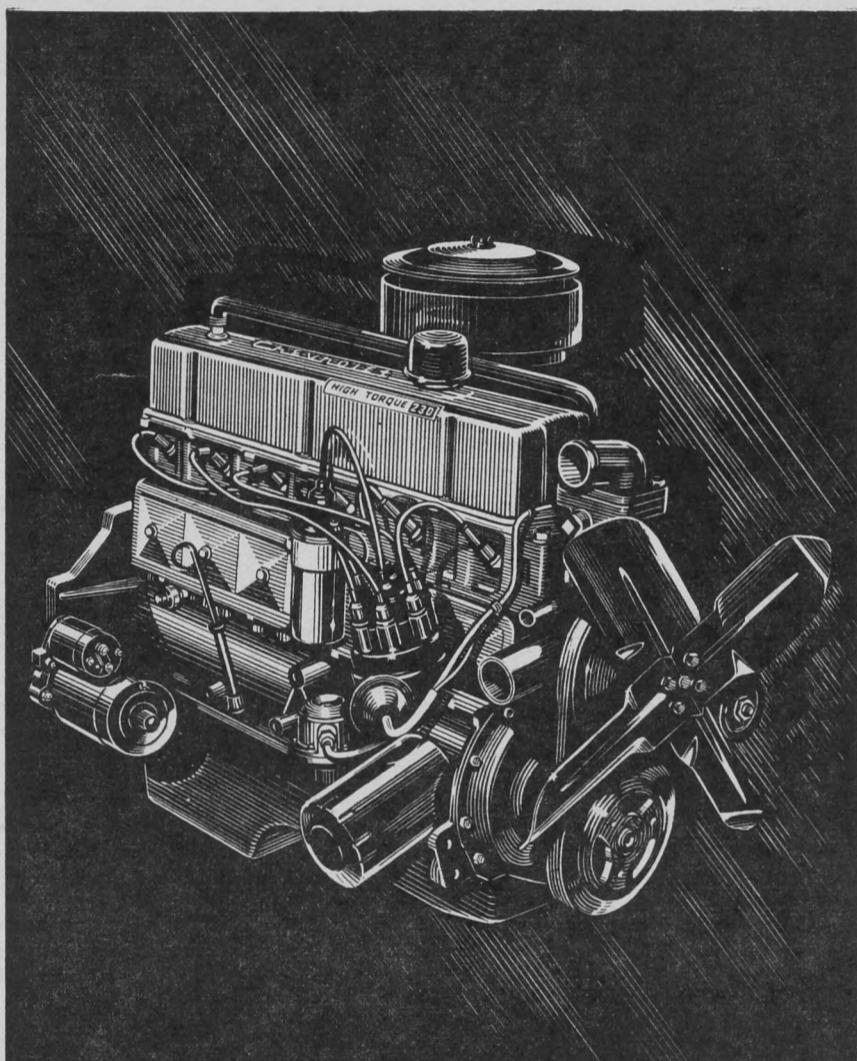
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Disturbed rest may result from bladder and urinary irritations. GIN PILLS gently stimulate your system to relieve broken rest, sore back, a tired rundown feeling. Sizes 40s and 80s.

GIN PILLS
FOR THE KIDNEYS

(Continued from page 40)

chores. Always he surrounded himself by pamphlets and books, but she thought he was grateful for someone who listened, who tried to believe what he was saying.

"We produced too much, Kay—too much wheat, too much coal, too much beef . . . too many tools and inventions to keep on producing too much! I think the reason we can't distribute is because our economic system is geared to another age."

Her father—who had voted Liberal, Conservative and UFA as he considered advisable—was talking the new theory of Social Credit, too. The idea of trying something new appealed to him.

"We got life here, Nellie," he'd relate to Kay's mother, as if she was an audience. "We got new bloods, great imagination, resources unlimited. Why not try something, anyway? You keep trying, you never know what you'll stumble onto."

Kay asked Barry if he was a Social Crediter. "I don't know—yet," Barry said. "It'll stimulate something, anyway."

OUT of the confusion of meetings (held in the schoolhouse) and propaganda (delivered with the mail) there was one incident Kay would never forget. It was the night Barry spoke, impassionately, to still another schoolhouse meeting; and old Letts, the storekeeper, got up, shaking, and said Barry was talking Social Credit because he was a poverty-stricken rabble-rouser looking for something for nothing.

Barry—still not too far from the classroom where ideas were everything—seemed to wilt. For the first time it must have dawned on him that the sincerity of a man's politics would usually be judged by what he had, not by the ideal that motivated him. He passed his hand over his eyes—he turned and went outside.

She found him sitting on the old teeter-totter beside the swings—like a little boy, she thought, left alone by his playmates. She knew he had been crying, and her hate was fierce.

"Let them suffer! Oh, they're stupid . . . ignorant . . . Barry . . ."

After a minute, almost wonderfully, he turned and comforted her. His fingers touched her dark hair, bronzed suddenly by a full spring moon above the schoolhouse.

"Kay! You know . . . you're so beautiful!"

The hate in her was gone—melted—and bliss was pouring through her. She put her arms around his neck, and he caught her fingers to his lips.

"I shouldn't have run away," Barry said thoughtfully. "Kay, nothing worthwhile ever came from running away from a problem. . . ."

THERE were other incidents, too. She saw, with a shock, her father growing gray. Her mother worked without letup, as if determined to beat the depression by herself. Kay herself learned how to make flour sacks into slips and dresses, how to pack a "tick" with straw—so it was almost as comfortable as a real mattress.

One day a thin man in black tacked the first "Sheriff's Lien" she had ever seen on Bob Conway's

granary. The next morning Mrs. Conway came running down the road, screaming. Without waiting to hear her story, Kay's father rushed down to Conway's. Bob had shot himself.

She kept waking at nights after that, cold and shivering; and when she couldn't stand it any longer, she went to Barry. They talked a long time, and then he said stubbornly:

"He shouldn't have run away."

It sounded terrible—terrible till he added: "Kay, you were meant to give love and laughter. I want you to remember that love is the answer to death, hope the answer to despair."

She found comfort in his words. She believed them.

THERE were more meetings in the schoolhouse—and Mrs. Letts wouldn't let her husband go any more: it was bad for the store. Barry spoke again and they listened. One night their sitting member, a UFA man, came. White-haired and worried, he told the farmers how he had served them, how the cabinet had seriously considered the Social Credit proposals and found them impossible to implement, at least in a province. He begged them not to be stampeded.

There was a terrible silence. No questions. No criticisms. They thanked him, then turned to ask Barry to say a few words . . . and no one noticed when he slipped out of the door.

"They're going to nominate that boy!" Andy Carter said to her one day. "By jingo, they are!" She could hardly believe her father. If Barry got the nomination—and won . . . Barry would need—a wife!

The night of the nominating convention, the meeting was moved to the community hall. The town was filled with Bennett buggies and wagons and old cars and men in straw hats and overalls talking in the corners. In the hall itself, the tension made Kay sick—the closeness, and the voices, and her eyes trying to follow Barry.

IT wasn't until the nominations were almost ended that she realized Barry's name hadn't been put forth. She saw him arguing with one man after another, and he didn't look happy. The chairman looked exasperated and tired and angry. Finally he pointed down to the sea of faces, and Barry got up.

"Folks, apparently I have to make it clear publicly that I don't want to be nominated." The shock made a ringing silence in the hall. Barry's face looked haggard. "It's hard to explain why. Maybe because I'm not ready. All I know is it isn't my role. I will support whoever you nominate. . . ."

Taking her home at last, the wet June damp cooling her tired face, he tried to make her understand.

"Kay, the UFA's going out to the last man and the Social Crediters are coming in."

"Well, then, why—Barry, you know more about Social Credit than any of them!"

He was very tired. "It came to me the night our own UFA man talked to us. Those men were just as good as any we're nominating. Kay,

they're fine, sincere men. We're making a mistake somewhere. We're dividing on methods. . . ."

In her silence, he saw her tears. "Kay! Kay!" He caught her to him. "Listen to me. It hasn't anything to do with loving you and wanting you. I'm not walking out on life—or asking you to. We have a right to be married—and we will be, Kay, we will! But don't you see? We owe something to humanity, too. . . . All I ask is that you wait another couple of years. Maybe two, three years at the most. . . ."

SHE pulled the page off the calendar in the living room—April, 1939. The two years had stretched into four, because Barry's father died, and he couldn't leave the family in a ruin of debts. But it was past now. Her mother was sewing on the dress—the most beautiful dress she had ever seen—her wedding dress of white.

"Just 210 more days!" She was radiant—even inside she felt radiant. "Mom, couldn't we have a June wedding?"

"Your father and I had a June wedding." Her mother snipped the thread with her teeth. "Can't say as he was different than July or October husbands." She turned to Kay and the lined face softened. "October will get here, dear. You know June's a bad month for weddings in the bushland—too much seeding to be done. But after the crop's off . . ."

There was a step on the porch. Barry knocked and came in. He kissed her and grinned, but she was tuned to his every emotion now and she sensed the undercurrent of unhappiness.

"Barry! You couldn't get a meeting lined up!"

"Everybody's too busy to think—or study." For a moment he was that serious little boy looking at the dome, and she was vexed with him. "The big flurry's over. The dividend bills were disallowed and I think the government's relieved. Even old Letts talks to me now!"

He saw the look on her face, the unbelief that had been growing more and more within her of late. "Kay honey . . ."

"Haven't you done enough?" She couldn't keep the accusations back. "Haven't you wasted enough of our lives—on books and your folks and—and politics! For heavens sake, Barry, you haven't got time to be educating people, especially when they don't want to be educated!"

She was sorry then. Patiently Barry explained to her anew what he had come to believe. That the people should elect a good man, get behind him and support him, regardless of his party. Little by little progress would come.

"Think how easy the members would have it, too, Kay. They wouldn't have to worry about election propaganda, just as long as they obeyed . . ." His eyes fastened on Kay's mother by the sewing machine. "Hey! What's that?"

"Out of here, you!" Mrs. Carter spread herself over the dress. "You're not supposed to see this till October. It's unlucky!"

The war arrived in August, and he went away when the harvest

was only half-done. She walked with him to the station; and passing the church, Barry stopped suddenly and held her tight, as if out of all the unreality of their lives, he had wakened to what he was losing.

"Kay, we should have been married there! Just because a leader went mad. . . ."

She didn't want to talk any more about politics and leaders and men. His lips touched her hair, and she thought, *It's really true. He's going away—and he's taking with him that smile and those strong arms. . . .*

"Don't you see — just so our daughters won't have to go through it all again? Kay, do you believe me —I've learned how to wait. There won't be anyone else, no matter how lonely or how scared I get over there. . . ."

SHE lived for the train whistle that brought the blue V-mail from Barry. Sometimes with his love he sent another book that made long references to how men united for war and fought one another for peace.

"To serve—to serve!" Sometimes the writing seemed to turn into his impassioned words. "Kay, that is the secret: we must learn to serve one another. . . ."

She was going for the cows one day when, suddenly, she began to understand what he was talking about. If men could give as much to the old and the helpless, to the hungry and the naked, as they gave in death and destruction on the battlefields of war. . . . If they made

the sacrifices, short of life itself, for medicine, for education, for their country. . . . If you stopped worrying about yourself and made your neighbor your worry. . . .

"That's it!" The jubilance jumped from Barry's answer to her letter. "Maybe it'll take 'em a long time to really understand, Kay. It's hard to get rid of prejudice and distrust—the feeling you're being a sucker—that nobody else cares. The Galilean told them a long time ago: 'Bear ye one another's burdens. . . .'"

THAT was the week young Len Conway came out from Edmonton to visit his old neighbors. He and his mother had a nice home in the west end. Len boasted that the house was worth double what they paid for it. He was making good money working in an aircraft-repair plant and he was a union organizer—which didn't interest her till he began to talk about the war's end and the strikes that would come.

"Strikes," Len said, "that will clean out all the dirty rotten inequality at last."

"Will they do any good?" Kay was amazed at the sharpness in her voice. "Len, your bosses must have problems, too — shortages and red tape and inefficiency and high taxes. Lots of businesses go bankrupt every year. They're the people who feed you. . . ."

Len Conway's look was terrible. "You sound like an anti-labor spokesman!"

"Len! When did I ever know anything but labor? And hard times —

and heartbreak?" She was getting emotional, but she couldn't help it. "I should be looking after a husband and children now—not just—just withering up inside. . . ."

Even the clumsy sympathy in his eyes couldn't hide the resolution.

"I know. That's what I'm trying to tell you. As long as I live, I'll never forget they're the ones who killed my father."

The trembling it set up inside her didn't go away till Barry's letters came again.

Something strange had been happening to her. Barry was gone, but he had the power to bring himself beside her always. She did not care because she seldom went to dances now. Barry was more alive to her than the new crop of youths.

She read the books he told her to read; saw, at last, the dream he wanted her to see. It was a vision of proud people — the Canadian people that Barry loved—prosperous and free and strong . . . strong by their own power.

"Don't be afraid to dream, my darling. And dream big, dear one. Only dreams come true—everything else passes away. Tell farmer to stop fighting farmer. Tell labor to stop fighting management. Tell them to work together, for each other and, so, for themselves. . . ."

Sunset was streaking the bushland when the telegram came. The air was sweet and calm. In those words, blurring before her eyes, she could hear his voice again, over all the years, kind and patient, humble

and strong, talking of that dream that was not given to many to see.

"Sometimes they come from among our own, Kay." It was her father behind her—her father staring toward the old line fence. "Maybe studying in a little log cabin in Illinois. Maybe walking across the barren bushland with a book before their eyes. . . ."

SUNLIGHT was striking the dull dome of the parliament buildings. She looked around in a blur of tears, to find her family had come up behind her. They had known she needed this moment, these memories, to herself.

"Ready now?" her mother asked.

People were converging on the steps, men and women of many political beliefs, all down for the historic and gala opening.

"Barry would have been proud of you." Her mother's lips were trembling. "So many voted for you, dear."

She smiled reassuringly at them, straightened her shoulders. She turned to the entrance and suddenly the people before her were all the people who had voted for her . . . not because of what she promised, but because she had made them believe in themselves.

She would make mistakes and she would be clumsy . . . she would get tired and disheartened — but they would speak through her, and they would be her strength. Alone? Not now—not ever.

Because of them—and a dream—she would never walk alone. ✓

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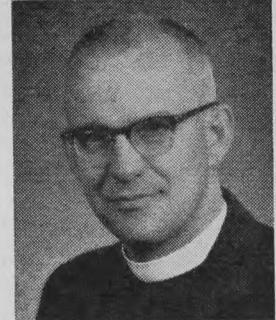
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Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



Winter Killed

A few years back I clipped an item from a column on gardening. It involved a letter asking a question about a rose bush. The rose bush had flowered only the one year. The next season it produced no blooms whatever—what should be done? The answer was, "dig it up and throw it away. You haven't got a rose bush any more, just a thorn!" The rose had been grafted to the hardier thorn and during the winter the frost had killed the graft. Only the thorn was left and it could never bear roses.

This explanation recalled a very solemn text from the sermon on the mount (St. Matt. V, 13) "Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour (*his saltiness*), wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and trodden under foot of men."

Salt was used in Palestine for a number of purposes—to give brightness to the lamps by sprinkling it in the oil, to preserve food from decay, and to purify sacrifices. Christ uses the illustration to stress the distinctive element of Christian character which gives brightness to life, preserves society from decay and corruption, and keeps us from selfishness. This distinctive element or "salt" is the love and power of God. Christian character without this distinctive element is utterly worthless. The rose bush is no longer a rose bush, but only a thorn!

Suggested Scripture: St. Matthew V, 1-13.

The Golden Age

I remember the sleighs on the streets of town. In winter, coal and wood came by sleigh and the garbage was collected by sleigh. They took the wheels off the bread and milk wagons and installed "runners." At Christmas time, the express man looked very much like Santa Claus. The reindeer and the red suit were missing, but the sleigh was there, piled high with parcels of all shapes and sizes.

No more than 30 years ago sleighs were common to the streets of the average Canadian town. On a winter's day you could always hear the merry sound of bells and the crisp squeak of runners on the hard snow.

The children of this generation might envy us, who were children then. As we look back we ourselves have a way of forgetting the bad and remembering only the good and the exciting. While, 30 years ago, there were sleighs and sleigh bells, there were also breadlines and empty coal bins, and desperate fathers and mothers. There was the deadly pneumonia, and there were no antibiotics. There was scarlet fever and a long period of quarantine for any infected family. My own home was completely disrupted for most of one winter because three of us in succession caught scarlet fever.

The days gone by were not really "better days." No generation has all the glamour and no generation is free from danger and anxiety. For all of us, of any age, "the best is yet to be." In sleigh bells or satellites there is no final satisfaction. Our real adventure is in our experience of God. No man who wants it is ever deprived of that adventure.

Suggested Scripture: Isaiah LXI and Romans XII.

The Unforgivable Sin

Folks have some rather strange ideas about sin. Tom Allan of Scots Presbyterian fame tells of an experience early in his career. Apparently, he was preaching a series of sermons on sin. He must have been very emphatic and to the point, for he was confronted at the church door by a somewhat elderly and very angry woman. She shook her finger at him and said, "Young man, I'll have you know that I've been a member of this Church for 45 years, and I will NOT be called a sinner!"*

What she meant, of course, was that she had always been respectable. Many of us have mistaken respectability for righteousness. It is a dangerous mistake to make for a respectable person can be guilty of the unforgivable sin.

In Matthew, Mark and Luke, Jesus refers to the unforgivable sin and says that it is the sin against the Holy Ghost. What does this mean?

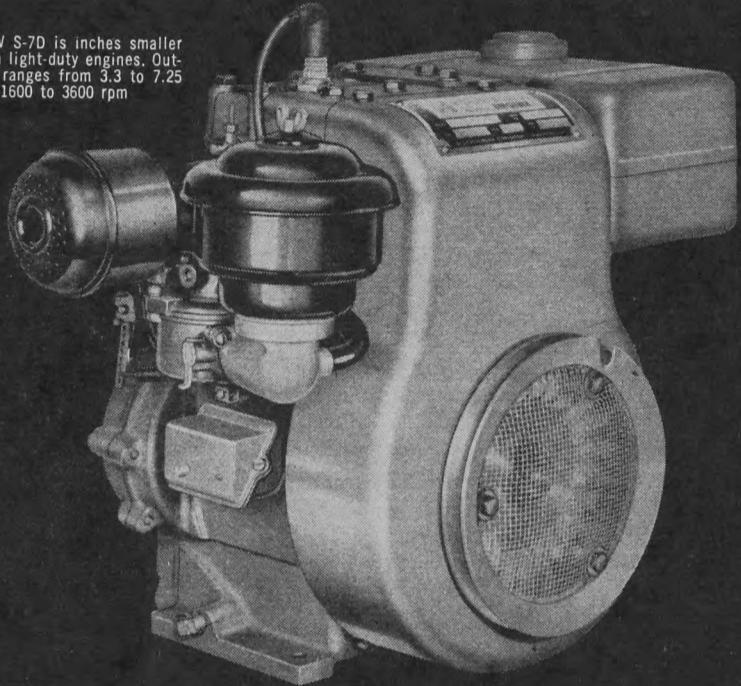
It is the business of the Holy Ghost to work the fulfillment of God's purposes in the hearts and minds of men. To sin against the Holy Ghost is to persistently and consistently resist Him. We can be respectable and yet so hard of heart, so resistant to God, that God can do nothing with us. It is plain that God cannot redeem me against my will.

Suggested Scripture: St. Matthew XII, 22-32 and Romans III, 10-23.

*Tom Allan—The Face of My Parish.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

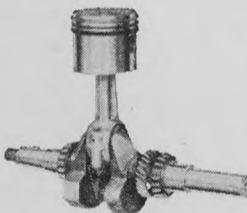
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Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women



[Miller Services photo]

A



Loving



Heart

by GWEN LESLIE

FEBRUARY brings St. Valentine's Day, celebrated in honor of love. Indeed, the month brings a multitude of other things, too, including wintry blizzards and bonspiel thaws, days at short courses and workshops, evenings spent in the cosy warmth of home.

But in mid-month, February gives us opportunity to speak unblushingly from the heart and of love. For the rest of the year aren't we perhaps rather backward about such things? inclined to speak less than we might in this way? and don't we tend to brush aside rather brusquely moments when hearts might confide? Thinking some of these thoughts recalled remarks made by Her Excellency Madame Vanier in opening "The Real World of Woman" conference several months ago. Although it was September and not February, she spoke from and of the heart.

"Our twentieth century world tends to forget the real and unique value of life which alone can give peace to the anguished, joy to the sorrowful, comfort to the afflicted and unity to the divided. It is not in the material things but in a loving heart that we will find the only remedy to wars and divisions—be they of the family, the village, the city, the nation or the world. Our only hope is a heart which is not enslaved by the desire to outshine and dominate others, which is freed from egoism and ambitious pride—open to the needs and the sufferings of others, ready to listen and to give . . . humbly, tenderly and selflessly.

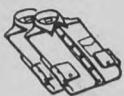
"Just as man is the symbol of knowledge and power, so in all cultures and civilizations is woman the symbol of purity, of fidelity, and—in general—of all the values of the heart. The world today, so rich in knowledge and in strength, has never before been so poor in love, in fidelity, in generosity, tenderness and mercy. Woman is particularly fitted to fill this need, and, therefore, it is upon us that much of the responsibility of the future must lie.

"The strength and the knowledge of this century appear as a marvelous augury for the future welfare of humanity. But these must not be developed for themselves. They must not be divorced from love and humility. We cannot allow them to be chained to the service of ambition, domination and even of hatred. Used in this manner they can but become the means of dividing man against man, nation against nation, with all the consequences of suffering and anguish which must result. Used, on the other hand, in the service of love and charity, the strength and knowledge of the modern world can secure to us and to our children peace and happiness beyond our fondest hopes."

Mme Vanier asked that the essential role of woman in forming and conserving loving, faithful and selfless hearts not be overlooked. This is a plea we all might ponder in this Valentine month and the months to follow. Never before has our troubled world stood more in need of the qualities of a loving heart. ✓

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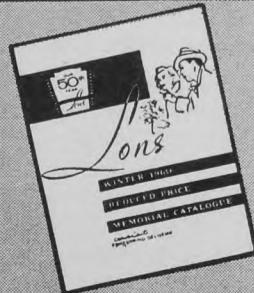
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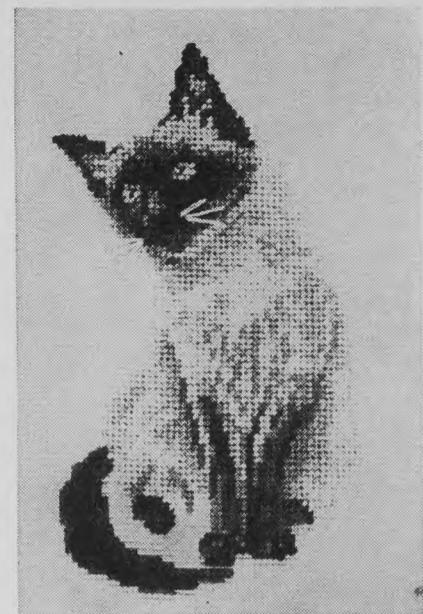
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Needlepoint

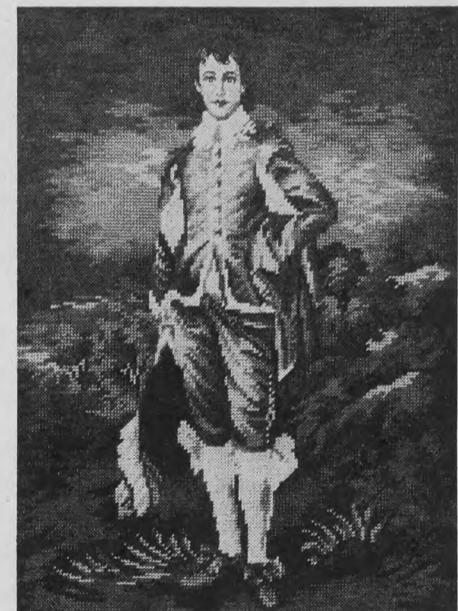
Kits by Jean McIntosh



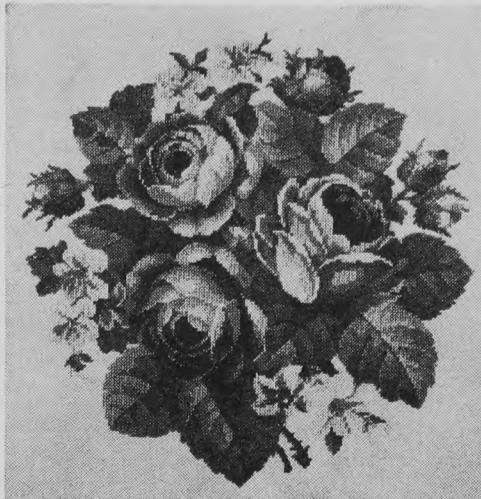
M-9. This Siamese cat, worked in soft shades of brown and cream, is available in petit point kits of 2-thread ($1\frac{3}{4}$ " by 3") and 3-thread ($2\frac{1}{2}$ " by 4") for \$1.25. Charts alone 35¢. Wool kits complete with soft blue background shade cost \$2.50. Wool picture measures 8" by 11".



M-123. A brilliant bird on a branch of roses makes a pretty picture. Petit point picture in 2-thread measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ " sq.; in 3-thread $5\frac{1}{2}$ " sq. Kit price \$3. Chart alone 75¢. Wool picture measures 13" sq.; kit price \$4. No background wool is supplied.



M-180. This kit offers a needlepoint adaptation of the famous Gainsborough "Blue Boy." The chart is worked in a combination of petit point and needlepoint from enclosed instructions. Wool picture measures 14" by 19"; kit price \$9.50. Chart alone is \$1.50. A 6-strand cotton kit is also available; price \$8. Cotton picture measures 10" by 14".

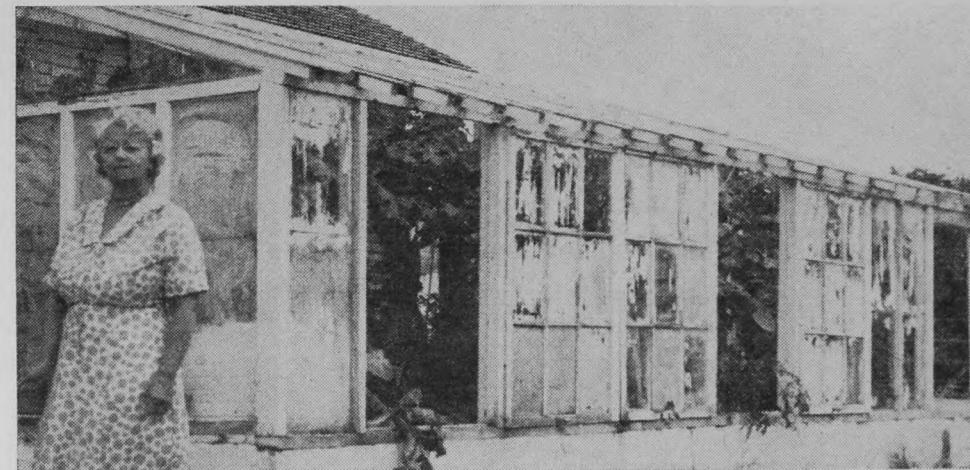


M-181. A beautiful bouquet of roses glows in shades of yellow, pink and terra cotta against leaf greens. Petit point kits in 2-thread (picture 6" sq.) and 3-thread (8" sq.) cost \$4.95. No wool kits are available, but chart lists wool shades. Chart ordered alone \$1.50.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

**In winter a garden under
glass offers the soft scents of spring**

Gardening in a Greenhouse



[Guide photos
Greenhouses come in three basic styles. The most simple of these is the lean-to. Emilie Christie has this type. She grows tomatoes all year long.

by ELVA FLETCHER

Home Editor

MOST gardeners begin to garden the minute the first seed catalogs appear in the mail box. Others work with plants of one kind or another the year round. Greenhouse gardeners belong to this group and Emilie Christie, of Innisfail, Alta., is one of them. Her specialty: a year-round supply of tomatoes.

People who appreciate the full flavor of tomatoes that have ripened on the vine will understand Emilie Christie's reluctance to their pale counterparts on supermarket shelves. She may not always be able to pick a peck of tomatoes when she goes to her greenhouse; but she can almost always pick enough to satisfy her own household needs and provide some for family and friends. She also grows cucumbers (because she likes them); sometimes she seeds radishes for her husband, Hans (they're one of his favorite vegetables).

One member of the Christie family of two boys and one girl—a married son living in Calgary—shares his mother's enthusiasm for this kind of gardening. Eventually he plans to build a greenhouse of his own. In the meantime, he shares his mother's indoor garden area. This allows him to have hundreds of plants ready for outdoor planting each spring.

Hans Christie built the greenhouse himself. For the most part he used material that was on hand around the farm. For example, he used old storm windows for its three sides. He did buy some smaller windows to make the roof. He built the potting benches in the workshop and, as might be expected, he also laid the concrete floor.

From the outside, the greenhouse seems almost to be an extension of the glassed-in veranda on the south side of the Christie home. Facing south to make the best use of available light, it actually abuts the veranda on the latter's east wall. Entry to the greenhouse is gained from a door cut into that wall. At that point three steps lead down into the greenhouse proper which is at ground level.

WHEN the Christies built their home, Hans designed the heating system so that heat could be diverted to and from any area. When they added the greenhouse it was a simple matter to incorporate it into the system. Now, it's equally simple to maintain the constant temperature that is necessary for successful indoor gardening.

Still, accidents do happen. Last February, for example, Hans turned the heat off in the greenhouse to make an adjustment in the heat intake which hadn't been operating to suit him. Neither he nor Emilie know how or why the heat wasn't turned back on when he'd made the necessary repair. Just then the outside temperature plummeted to an abnormal 20-below. The result: 300 geraniums and some 200 begonias lost; plants that had been put under glass the previous fall blackened and died; a few struggled to survive.

Another requirement for successful indoor

gardening is an adequate watering system. The Christies gather rain water in two tanks—installed by Hans, of course. They use this for all their watering. Ferns are sprayed with soft water from a sprinkling can.

It is also important to maintain humidity in the hot house. Mrs. Christie offers these suggestions to beginning gardeners: Do water early in the morning; do water the windows in hot weather; don't water in rainy or cloudy weather.

Of all the tomato varieties she has tried, Emilie favors the Stokesdale for its color, shape, and yield. She plants them in February in her own mixture of soil, vermiculite and fertilizer. Of the cucumber cousins, she likes the 184 Telegraph or Climbing variety which has a deep green color and grows 15 or more inches long.

For herself, she's convinced there's a right time and a wrong time to pick vegetables. In her view, tomatoes should not be picked until they are really ripe. Then they are richly red in color; they are firm, yet they yield a feeling of softness to the touch. That's when their flavor is at its peak. "Cucumbers should be picked when they are deep, full green," she added.

More than vegetable culture goes on in the Christies' greenhouse. Grape vines that loop across the walls provide fruit clusters in season. Last year's February frost set them back severely, but by fall they were again showing signs of fruit to come. Amaryllis and calla lilies raise stately heads; cactus and ferns in variety conjure up thoughts of sunswept sands and summer growth. Through the winter, several hundred seedlings show something of the growth to come.

YOU, too, can have a garden under glass. However, there are three essentials for this kind of gardening. They are: lots of light, heat and water. Emilie and Hans Christie, for the most part, built their greenhouse from materials close at hand. Perhaps you can do the same. Or you might inquire about the prefabricated ones available from supply houses.

There are three basic types:

1. Lean-to greenhouses. These are the least expensive to build and operate. The Christies have this type. It is small, but adequate for most gardeners' needs. It fits snugly against the side of the house or garage and so eliminates the expense of one side. Proximity to the house tends to reduce heating costs in winter.

2. Attached greenhouses. They have the advantages of the lean-to with one added convenience: they can be made much larger. This type usually has a door at each end, one into the house or garage; the other into the garden. If the climate is not too severe, glass sides can be run down to the foundation to provide additional growing space under the benches.

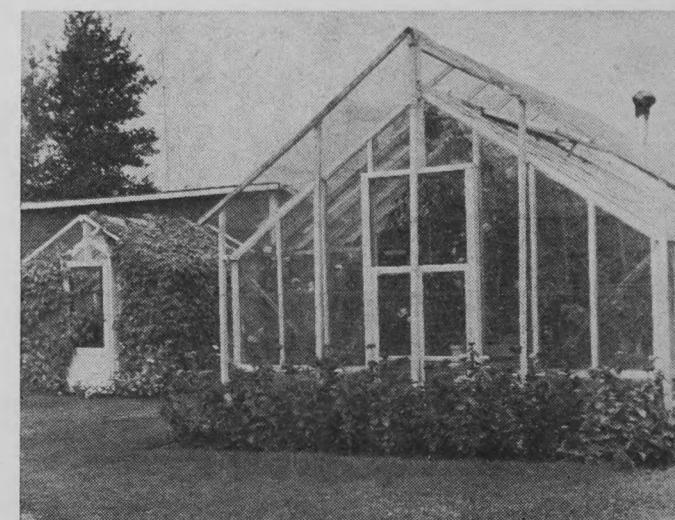
3. Free-standing greenhouses. These are popular; they are much more expensive than the lean-

to or attached types. Construction costs come higher because they stand free of other buildings and so require an additional side. With this type utilities—heat and water—cost more. Sometimes these can be tied into comparable systems in the house; occasionally these services must be installed independently. Still, the cost of such greenhouses does come much higher than the two simpler styles. Their size is limited only by the amount of available space. They do allow for full use of available light which is in their favor.

ONCE you decide you want to be a perennial gardener, it's time to plan for a garden in a greenhouse. Then, when winter touches everything outdoors with snow-filled fingers and sub-zero temperatures, your greenhouse garden will invite you to step into spring.

Having decided to build a greenhouse, do gather some information before you start. There are several sources of information. For example, you can consult the horticultural specialists in your province. You will find them at universities and in departments of agriculture.

Look on your library shelves. There are a number of books to help you. Some of these are intended for commercial greenhouse operation but they do offer factual information that is valuable to the amateur. These include Florist Crop Production and Marketing by Kenneth Post, published by Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York; Greenhouses for Everyone by Ernest Chabot, published by M. Barrows & Co., New York; Science and the Greenhouse by W. J. C. Lawrence, now in its second edition and published by Blackwells, London; Greenhouse Grown Cut Flowers, published by Florists Publishing Co., 343 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. For drawings of a simple plastic "Do-It-Yourself Greenhouse" write the CBC's Country Calendar program.

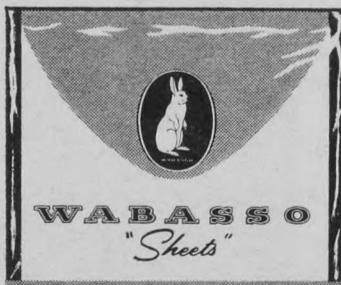


The basic advantage of an attached greenhouse such as this one is its added gardening area.

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IN THE KITCHEN

Cookies Come In Squares and Slices

COOKIE jar empty? Bake a batch of bar cookies! One pan, one baking is all it takes; or, if you prefer, you might make an unbaked slice which takes only the pan, and no baking at all!

Bar cookies carry easily when it's your turn to provide lunch at group gatherings. Squares and slices are a pleasant contrast to round cookie shapes on a tea-time plate.

We look for a rich moist eating quality and appealing flavor in bar cookies, and can promise you'll find both in the recipes below.

Banana Squares

1½ c. flour	18 maraschino cherries, quartered
½ c. butter	3 T. brown sugar
3 T. brown sugar	½ pkg. miniature marshmallows
½ c. butter	1 large banana, coarsely chopped

Mix flour, butter and brown sugar and pack in a greased 8" square pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 325°F. for 15 minutes. Cool.

Melt marshmallows over hot water, add cherries and chopped banana. Spread over base in pan. Let stand while you prepare the following frosting.

Frosting:

8 T. butter	2 T. boiling water
12 T. icing sugar	2 T. ice water

Combine ingredients and beat with electric beater or rotary type until light and fluffy. Frosting should stand in peaks. Spread over filling and refrigerate. This square must be stored in the refrigerator.

Quick-Mix Unbaked Slice

1 can sweetened condensed milk	1 c. fine coconut
3 c. fine graham wafer crumbs	4 oz. glazed cherries, quartered
½ c. chopped walnuts	1½ c. miniature marshmallows

Mix dry ingredients; stir in milk. Press evenly into a buttered 9" square baking pan. Frost with the following icing.

Caramel Frosting:

5 T. butter	1 c. brown sugar
¼ c. milk	

Combine ingredients in a saucepan and boil 3 minutes. Add icing sugar to thicken (about 1 cup sifted icing sugar) and pour quickly over slice.

Saucepan Snacks

2 eggs, beaten	2 c. coarse graham wafer crumbs
1 c. brown sugar	½ c. butter
½ c. butter	1 c. fine coconut
	½ c. chopped walnuts

Combine eggs, brown sugar and butter in a saucepan and heat, stirring, until butter melts. Stir in wafer crumbs, coconut and nuts. Press mixture into a buttered 8" square pan. Frost with butter icing to which 1 tablespoon peanut butter has been added. Store this bar cookie in the refrigerator. Cut in fingers to serve.

Cherry Oat Squares

1 c. flour	1 egg, well beaten
1 tsp. baking soda	½ c. brown sugar
1 c. brown sugar	¼ c. coconut
1 c. rolled oats	4 or 5 oz. glazed red and green cherries, halved
¾ c. butter	

Combine flour, baking soda, 1 cup brown sugar and rolled oats. Add butter and rub to crumbs. Press mixture firmly on bottom of a 9" square baking pan. Beat brown sugar into beaten egg. Stir in coconut and halved cherries and spread on oat mixture in pan. Bake in a slow oven at 300°F. for about 45 minutes. This slice requires no icing—the cherries brighten the top.

Maple Pecan Squares

1 c. flour	¼ tsp. salt
¼ c. brown sugar	¼ c. butter, softened
½ c. butter	⅔ c. pecan halves
1 c. maple syrup	½ tsp. vanilla
2 eggs, beaten	2 T. flour

Rub 1 cup flour, ¼ cup brown sugar, and ½ cup butter together and press mixture firmly into a 7" by 11" baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 5 minutes.

Combine ⅔ cup sugar and syrup in a saucepan and simmer for 5 minutes. Cool slightly. Pour syrup mixture over beaten eggs, stirring constantly. Mix in remaining ingredients, and spread over partly baked dough. Bake in a hot oven at 450°F. for 10 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate (350°F.) and bake for 20 minutes. Cool and cut in squares.

Raisin Oat Bars

1 c. prepared seeded raisins	¼ tsp. salt
½ tsp. grated orange rind	⅛ tsp. mace
½ c. orange juice	1 c. rolled oats
½ c. sugar	½ c. butter
1 c. sifted all-purpose flour	1 c. lightly packed brown sugar
1 tsp. baking powder	¼ c. chopped filberts, optional

Separate and halve enough seeded raisins to yield 1 cup. Combine the raisins, orange juice and sugar in a small saucepan. Cook over low heat, stirring often, until mixture is thick and jam-like. Cool.

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and mace. Mix in rolled oats. Cream butter; gradually blend in brown sugar and grated orange rind. Blend flour mixture in with a fork or fingertips, working until crumbly. Spread half of crumb mixture in a greased 8" square pan and pack firmly. Spread with raisin mixture, taking it to within ¼" of the edge. Add filberts, if desired, to remaining crumbs; sprinkle over raisin filling and pat down lightly. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 30 to 35 minutes. Cool in pan on a wire rack.—G.L. ✓

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

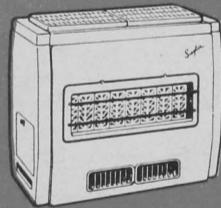
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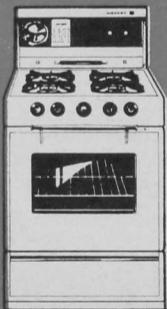
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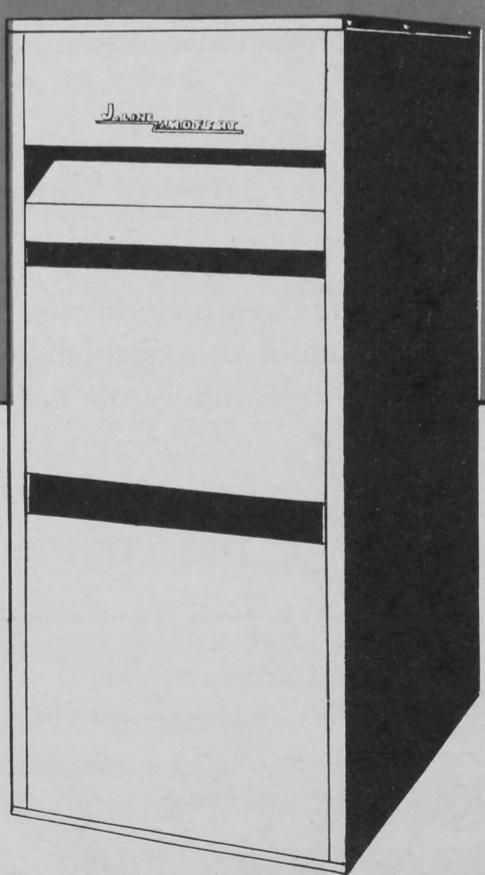
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Seafood Specials

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

CANNED goods from your pantry shelf offer quick and convenient main dish variety. Many casserole combinations can be prepared early in the day and refrigerated for baking later—a special boon after a busy afternoon away from home.

Salmon and tuna give flavor and rich protein food value to a wide selection of casserole courses. Try these on your family and friends, and be prepared to share your recipe!

Canadian Casserole

Two 1 lb. cans salmon	5 to 6 medium potatoes, freshly cooked
10-oz. can cream of celery soup	½ c. scalded milk
½ c. chopped dill pickle	2 T. butter
1 tsp. grated lemon rind	1 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt	½ c. shredded sharp cheddar cheese
Dash of pepper	

Combine salmon (do not drain—the liquid contains valuable nutrients) with soup, chopped pickle, lemon rind, salt and pepper. Mix lightly to blend. Spoon evenly into a greased 8-cup casserole. Mash potatoes; blend in milk and butter, and add salt and pepper to taste. Beat until light and fluffy. Fold in baking powder. Lightly pile potatoes on top of salmon mixture, lifting with bottom of spoon to create an attractive raised effect. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for about 30 minutes, until thoroughly heated. Top should be lightly browned. Yields 6 servings.

Coral Salmon Timbales

1 lb. can salmon	1 c. crumbled crackers
10-oz. can cream of mushroom soup	2 eggs, slightly beaten
¼ c. catsup	3 to 4 T. milk

Drain liquid from salmon into measuring cup; add water to make ¼ cup liquid. Flake salmon; combine with salmon liquid, ½ cup of the soup, and

next 3 ingredients. Spoon into 6 greased custard cups and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 35 to 40 minutes, or until a knife inserted in center comes out clean. Unmold on serving platter or individual plates. Combine milk with remaining soup and heat. Spoon over timbales. Garnish with minced parsley or a sprinkling of paprika. Yields 6 servings.

Tuna Bake

½ lb. can tuna, flaked	¼ c. minced onion, some green if available
¼ lb. cashews, halved	
10-oz. can mushroom rooms	1 c. liquid (mushroom liquid plus consomme)
10-oz. can mushroom room soup	1 c. chopped celery
1 c. chopped celery	1 can chow mein noodles

Cook celery, onion, mushrooms and soup with liquid for 15 minutes. Add flaked tuna and stir in half of noodles. Salt sparingly and add pepper to taste. Spoon into greased casserole and top with remaining noodles. Bake in a moderately slow oven at 325°F. for 1 hour. Yields 6 servings.

If desired, a colorful garnish of canned mandarin orange sections may be arranged around the edge of the dish 15 minutes before cooking time is up.

Salmon Souffle Supreme

1 c. flaked canned salmon (½ lb. can)	1 T. finely minced parsley
3 T. butter	1 tsp. grated lemon rind
1 T. finely minced onion	3 eggs, separated
3 T. flour	½ tsp. salt
Milk	¼ tsp. marjoram
2 T. finely chopped celery	½ tsp. paprika
	1 T. lemon juice

Drain liquid from salmon into measuring cup and set aside. Flake salmon. Melt butter in frying pan and saute onion until soft. Blend in flour. Add enough milk to salmon liquid to make 1 cup; gradually blend into butter-flour mixture. Cook, stirring, until thickened and smooth. Blend into boil-



Fisheries Association of B.C. photo
A host of homegrown food products combine in a truly Canadian Casserole of salmon, soup and seasonings topped with cheese-sprinkled mashed potatoes.

ing sauce the salmon, celery, parsley and lemon rind. Reduce heat. Beat egg yolks and stir into salmon mixture. Cook and stir over low heat for about 1 minute to let egg yolks thicken. Season mixture with salt, paprika, marjoram and lemon juice. Cool slightly while beating egg whites until stiff. Lightly fold stiffly beaten egg whites into salmon mixture. Pour into an ungreased baking dish (about 7" in diameter) and bake in a moderate oven at 325°F. for about 40 minutes.

Note: To give the souffle top a "high hat" effect, make a groove about 1½" wide around the top of the souffle about 1¼" from edge of dish, using a large spoon or rubber spatula.

This recipe yields 4 servings. If desired, souffle may be served with tomato or mushroom sauce.

Tuna Quickie

½ lb. can tuna	10-oz. can cream
1 small pkg. potato chips	of mushroom soup

Drain tuna thoroughly. Break into small pieces and place in buttered casserole. Stir in undiluted soup and slightly crushed potato chips (reserving some of crushed chips for sprinkling on top). Sprinkle with reserved potato chips and grated cheddar cheese if desired. Bake in a medium oven at 350°F. for 20 minutes. Yields 4 servings.

Tuna Roll-ups

2 c. packaged biscuit mix	2 T. drained sweet pickle relish
½ lb. can tuna, drained and flaked	2 tsp. grated onion
½ tsp. salt	Dash of pepper

Prepare biscuit mix according to package directions. Roll or pat into a 9" square on a lightly floured board. Combine remaining ingredients; spread over biscuit dough. Roll up, jelly-roll fashion, and seal edges. Cut in 8 slices and place slices, cut side up, on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a very hot oven at 450°F. for 10 to 12 minutes, or until baked and browned. Serve with Quick Chili Sauce: Cook 1 onion,



[Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy photo]

Chutney, peanuts, coconut and pineapple cubes accompany a tuna curry.

chopped, and ½ green pepper, chopped, in 2 tablespoons shortening for 5 minutes. Add one 8-oz. can tomato sauce and 2 tablespoons brown sugar. Simmer 10 minutes, or until vegetables are just tender.

Tuna Curry

1 lb. can or two ½ lb. cans tuna	2 c. milk
½ c. minced onion	½ c. chopped toasted almonds
¼ c. flour	1 tsp. lemon juice
2 tsp. curry powder	2½ c. hot cooked rice
1 tsp. salt	Chopped parsley
¼ tsp. ginger	

Drain oil from tuna into saucepan or frying pan. Add onion and cook until tender but not brown. Blend in flour, curry, salt and ginger. Gradually stir in milk and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add tuna and almonds; heat. Stir in lemon juice. To serve, spoon curried tuna over hot cooked rice and sprinkle with parsley. Pass separate dishes of curry accompaniments, such as chutney, peanuts, pineapple cubes and shredded coconut. Yields 4 servings. V

Appliance Wise

(Fourth in a series)

Electric Fry Pan. Many fry pans are pretreated with a silicone finish to prevent food from sticking. In time, this finish may wear off. It may be replaced with a spray or pans may be reseasoned by brushing the surface with unsalted cooking oil and heating to a high temperature for 10 minutes. Then remove the excess oil with a cloth or paper towel.

Add a small amount of fat even when cooking fatty foods. Tilt the pan slightly to coat entire surface with fat. For best results, wait until signal light has gone out before adding food to the pan. Remove acid food such as tomatoes as soon as cooked, and rinse out any residue.

To clean, remove cord from the appliance. Because the heating element is watersealed, pan may be immersed in water up to the temperature control dial. Some new immersible fry pans with removable controls may be completely immersed after control is withdrawn. Do not use abrasive cleaners, metal scrapers or steel wool scouring pads on the inside of the fry pan.

Automatic Saucepan and Deep Fat Fryer. Rinse out acid foods after cooking to prevent discoloration of

the pot. Clinging food particles may be removed with steel wool scouring pads, but do not scrape container with sharp objects.

Disconnect from electrical outlet before cleaning.

Electric Blankets and Heating Pads. Launder as any quality woolen blanket, using mild soap and warm water. Disconnect all removable cords and immerse up to outlet. Squeeze gently, do not twist or put through wringer. Do not hang over clothesline. Using pegs, hang opposite ends on two parallel lines so center sags. Electric blankets may be washed and dried in an automatic washer and dryer. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Generally, these can be treated as other blankets, depending on fabric content. Do not dry-clean.

Do not locate control in a very warm or cold place such as a heat source or open window because it operates according to room temperature.

Avoid folding or bunching the wired portion while in use. Do not use moth preservatives which may damage the plastic parts. V

Homemakers' Hints

Use an empty luncheon meat can, well washed, for chopping cooked beets.—Miss Wendy Walls, Bowden, Alta.

* * *

Use an ordinary pipe cleaner as a paint brush to touch up nicks and scratches on furniture and wood-work.—Mrs. Art Smith, Baddeck, N.S.

* * *

To prevent a step ladder from slipping, cut strips from a discarded tire and nail to the feet of the ladder.—Mrs. J. Mathison, Archerwell, Sask.

We're all interested in a better, quicker and easier way of doing household tasks. The Country Guide pays \$1 for each original hint published. We cannot accept previously published hints or return unused ones. Only those accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope can be returned. Letters of comment are welcome; however, no payment is made for letters of comment or recipes.—Ed. V

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The shift effect in 2 parts is a wonderfully casual overblouse dress.
The shift costume offers overblouse dress with jacket or coat . . . 3 pieces!

Fashion Forecast--Spring 1963

Butterick Pattern No. 2624 presents an extensive wardrobe of quick and easily sewn co-ordinates in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 70¢.

Silhouette

THE accent in spring styling is on youthfulness and a refreshing freedom from any one formally correct silhouette. The youthful accent is expressed in simple lines, free from clutter; and these are flattering to any age. In general, the spring fashions shown so far are shapely and softly feminine.

- In dresses, there's a fresh new look in sleeve widths. Look for blousing above the belt (the belt itself placed reassuringly at natural waistline level), for an unfitted waist in some free-flowing designs, and for skirts cut for graceful movement.
- The emphasis, again, is on costume separates. The sum total of their combinations is a variety of "looks;" the look of a suit, of a co-ordinated costume, of a dress, of skirt and blouse, of shirt and pants, of jumper and jacket. And last but far from least, the look of the shift, a figure-skimming piece of goods reminiscent of the "sack" of seasons past.
- Look for the "shift" hint-of-fit in blouses of varied lengths, in dresses, and in tunic-type cover-ups for beach wear.

Color

Yellows burst like rays of sunshine on the fashion scene for spring. From the palest of maize, through daffodil, to a bright egg-yolk gold, yellows are shown alone, with blue or white, and mingled with pink and melon tones in plaids and prints.

Melon tones emerge as pretty, whitened pastels. You may choose from subtly different softest apricot, whitened tangerine, pinky-salmon, and coral-red.

Blues may be delicately pale, clear-sky strength or brilliantly royal. Blue and brown are used in novel combination.

Neutrals such as oatmeal, beige, caramel and summer brown are touched with white for cool elegance. Several off-beat shades you might like to try include coconut green, pearl grey, cornsilk gold and taupe. More variety in these is promised for autumn.

Pinks are back in gay profusion, beguilingly pretty in baby-girl tints, mauve-shaded pinks, and a wild, hot hue.

Greens are used again with blue in prints and tweeds. Bon-bon mint is the palest tone; leaf green and sharp apple green contrast brightly with the whitened pastels.

Black and white used separately are strikingly attractive in a variety of fabrics; combined they create a dramatic effort.

Fabrics

DASHING describes the fabrics designed to flatter the simplicity of spring styling. In cottons, silks and blended fabrics, the print may feature dainty English florals or a delicate patterning of field flowers. Of another mood entirely are the big, widely spaced modern patterns printed in misty pastels on wool, linen and silk. Printed denims feature small-size florals and larger motifs. Paisley designs tend to be oversize; dots are big and irregular; and border prints are varied.

Ice cream hues are available in houndstooth checks, in plaids and in striped fabrics.

Loose, open weaves provide textural interest in fishnet effects, mesh and boucle weaves. Soft colors blend mistily in plaids and checks worked into loosely woven mohairs.

Look for imaginative variety in rough-thread tweeds including exaggerated basket weaves and novelty patterns. Homespuns emphasize a hand-woven look.

Embroidery appears in unexpected places — even on denim and poplin.

Doubleknits are so popular they insist on being fashionable. The newest is a diagonal suiting.

In direct contrast to the rough-thread textures, there are smooth, flat surfaces in pastel flannels, bright sharkskin, sportswear poplin, soft crepes, batiste and chambrays.

Styled for Spring

No. 2573. For half-size fittings—a trim jacket dress! Dress features a fitted bodice with shallow-scoop neckline centered with artful tucking and bow trim, unmounted short sleeves, self belt above straight skirt. Long-sleeved fitted jacket with flat shaped collar and bow trim reaches slightly below waist. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 70¢.



2573



2577

No. 2577. The sub-teen costume for spring combines a curved jacket lined to edge, a back-buttoned, sleeveless overblouse with scalloped hem, and a cone-shaped skirt. Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, 14S. 60¢.



2600

No. 2600. Trim stitching adds interest to pocket flaps on dress and coat. Dress features eased bodice and straight skirt, unmounted short sleeves, self belt. Coat has button front, set-in ¾ sleeves. Miss 12, 14, 16, 18. 85¢.

[Butterick photos]

The Country Guide Pattern Department

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Please send Butterick

Box 4001, Terminal "A",
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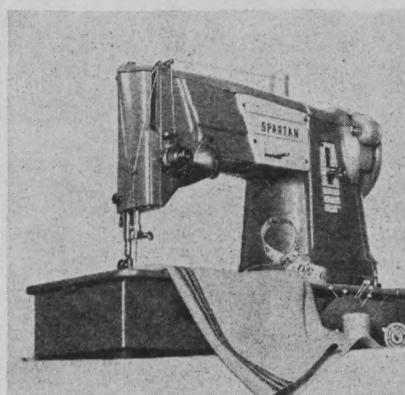
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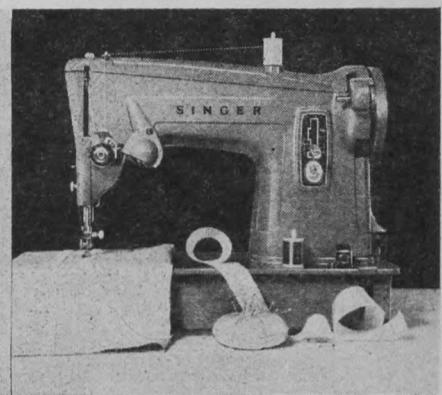
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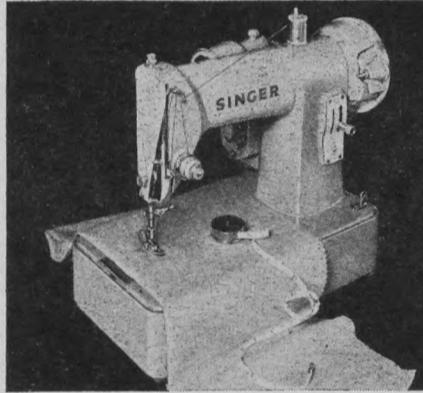
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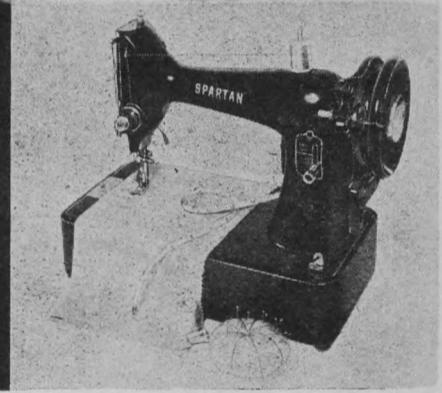
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NEWS YOUNG BUDGET model. Good news for young home-makers! Does straight-stitching. Backstitches, too. Simon-simple to run—simplified threading, handy seam guide.

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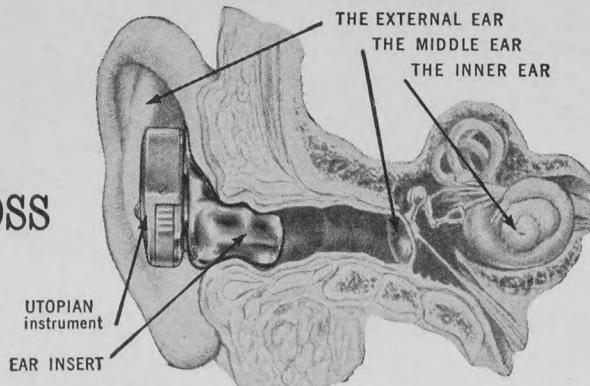
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**STEEDMAN'S
POWDERS**



Tijah learns a lesson

by JANET D. SCHINTZ



(Last in a series)

NEXT morning at dawn Tijah went back to the feeding station where he had been enjoying such tasty meals of crumbs and crusts and suet. All was silent and there were no signs of life except for the chickadees who had posted themselves in the bushes, their heads cocked and bright eyes fixed on the door of our house, waiting to be fed. Now and then their indignant chatter showed how cross they were with the waiting.

"There's no reason for you to come," they said to Tijah when they saw him. "There's nothing here."

He took no notice of them and scrambled up the stick that held the coconut shell. He swung himself over to the coconut shell. They were right. It was empty!

Now whether it was his annoy-

ance at this, or the fact that he simply couldn't help gnawing things, or that he liked the taste of raffia, I don't know. But when Mother looked out of the window for the first time that morning, she saw Tijah bite through the last strand of raffia.

Ker-plunk! Down fell the shell, Tijah and all.

"Serves you right," exclaimed Mother. She had quite forgotten how funny she thought he was the evening before.

"I wish it had been a harder landing," she added. You see, she had spent quite a lot of time decorating the coconut shell feeder with colored beads and tassels. Now it lay in ruins.

To Tijah the coconut shell was just beginning to be interesting.

"This big round thing would be handy for storing mushrooms," he thought. "I'll take it home."

This was easier said than done.

He fastened his teeth on the edge and pulled and tugged, but it was too big to drag.

He rolled it over with his forepaws, but he couldn't get it over the bumps on the ground. After 10 minutes of useless effort, he turned and darted off muttering to himself, "It really wouldn't have been of much use anyway."

When next he came, the willow sticks were gone and the coconut shell dangled from a single strand of wire just above his reach.

How vexed he was!

"Tcha-tcha-tcha . . ." he scolded as he stamped his hind feet angrily. He looked around for places from which he could jump to the shell.



First he tried the top of the post to which the wild rose bush was tied. Then he tried the flat board of the feeding table. As he tried to launch himself from these he'd crouch like a runner in a race waiting for the "go" signal and then hurl himself into space.

It was too far, and each time he failed he fell, head over heels, into the snowdrift below.

He would bound back to his roost by the tree and his dinner of grain none the worse for his fall but ruffled in temper.

"That's got the little rascal guessing," said Mother with a chuckle.

But Tijah and the wind had one last trick to play.

During the night the wind began to blow again. It whistled around the corner of the house, and whipped the loose snow into a firm ridge near the coconut shell.

"Ahal!" thought Tijah to himself. His eyes gleamed with surprise and pleasure as he skipped lightly onto the drift. "Just what I needed. No trouble at all now!" A quick spring and he was inside the coconut shell. There he made quick work of the contents. He wormed his way out backwards and carried the last chunk of suet off to his burrow.

His triumph did not last long



because when he returned, the snowdrift under the coconut shell was gone. Someone had flattened it with a shovel!

Again he was at his wits' end because no matter how hard he tried, he could not reach it.

"Oh, well," he said to himself as he decided to have a meal of wheat, "it was fun while it lasted, and I still have my spruce cones, and mushrooms, and rosehips, and this stuff is quite tasty, so I can't grumble."

And he munched on, more or less contentedly, until the sun dipped down behind the mountains and the chill in the air sent him to seek the warmth of his home in the burrow under the spruce trees! V



YOUNG PEOPLE

Adventure Unlimited

ADVENTURE is where you find it and Canada's Boy Scouts, whether they are Cubs, Scouts, Rovers or Lone Scouts, find adventure in many places. Some Scouts may venture into inland parks and forests on hikes and overnight camping trips. Those in coastal areas face the challenging experiences that come to those who sail. Now Scouts are venturing skyward in airborne glider squadrons.

Adventure, yes. But, basic to all these adventures on land and sea and in the air, is the training that teaches Scouts to "be prepared."

Outdoor life gives plenty of opportunity for Scouts to learn how to be prepared to do much with little. That's why camping continues to be an important part of the Scout program. Can you lay and light a safe fire with only two matches? Cook a meal over that fire? Offer first aid to someone who is injured? Build a protective shelter outdoors? A Scout learns to do these things and many more.

If, for example, you asked 16-

year-old Keith Love, one of Manitoba's Queen's Scouts, about his adventures in scouting, he will tell you about the day-time hikes and overnight camping trips that prepared him for much more adventurous experiences — the winter week end camping trips, the canoe trips into the Whiteshell Forest Reserve and the province's northern waters. Last year, he and other Scout adventurers voyaged in the manner of the explorers of old over some of the waterways in Ontario's wilderness-like Quetico Park.

Scouts usually adventure at home but some Scouts are chosen to adventure abroad for the World Jamborees that are usually held every 4 years. This year, in August, some 435 Canadian Boy Scouts will travel by jet aircraft to Marathon, Greece, for the eleventh such Jamboree. There they will build fires similar to those they build at home; they will exchange ideas with Scouts from other parts of the world. And that, too, will be an adventure—an adventure into world understanding. V

Handy Hints

If the sewing machine needle becomes dull and pulls the thread of your material, you can sharpen the point by running the needle through a piece of steel wool several times. It will stop puckering the material and the needle will work like a new one.

Here is a quick and easy way to freshen the atmosphere of your home

when it is filled with smoke or any other disagreeable odor. Simply boil three tablespoons of ground cloves in two cups of water for 20 minutes. This clears the air.

Make marshmallow "meringue" by arranging marshmallows on the pie crust; then pour in any liquid filling. The marshmallows rise to the top of the pie and brown as the filling bakes.

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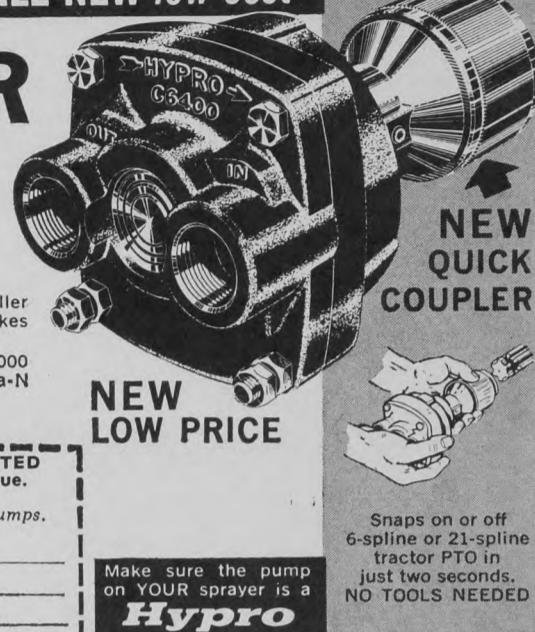
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New "Set-Aside" for New Dairy Service Plan

Delegates to Dairy Farmers' annual meet back scheme to promote their products

DAIRY farmers across the country will be asked to contribute more money to promote the sale of dairy products. That is the main outcome of the recent annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, in London, Ont., at which delegates approved a plan for a major overhaul of their organization and its promotion work.

In the new program, the June Set-Aside, which has raised \$300,000 to

\$400,000 annually during the past decade to finance the promotion and advertising program, has been dropped. In its place, the Dairy Farmers adopted a vastly more ambitious program to raise nearly a million dollars in the first year. The money will come through a year-round voluntary deduction of one quarter of 1 per cent of the price farmers are paid for their milk. The long-term goal is to quadruple this

amount by gradually raising the deduction rate in subsequent years until it reaches a full 1 per cent.

This new action follows years of unsuccessful effort by D.F.C. leaders to boost their revenue for milk promotion beyond the 50 per cent or so of the potential, which was raised during the June Set-Asides. It represents the adoption of a carefully prepared report presented by a committee chaired by George McLaughlin, of Beaverton, Ont.

The report pointed out that while June Set-Aside collection in 1961 was \$380,000, a small gain from the \$344,000 collected in 1950, this represented a steep decline in its effectiveness. It takes almost twice as much money now to do the same job. With the total effort declining, a new basis of collecting the funds and directing the program was required if it was to be continued and expanded as a vital force.

The new plan has been set up to overcome some weaknesses and problems encountered in the old Set-Aside program. For instance, it provides a new framework within the Dairy Farmers by which policy-making can be separated from advertising and promotion.

Here is how. A new section within the D.F.C., called the Dairy Foods Service Bureau, is to be established immediately. Although it will be responsible to the executive, its personnel will be different, and it will provide for closer liaison with farmers.

For purposes of the new Bureau, the country has been divided into five regions. The Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario have one each, and the four western provinces are split into two regions. Regional committees are to be appointed in each of these immediately by representatives of the member bodies of the D.F.C. Each committee will see that the money is collected in its

own region, and also will look after local decisions, including regional advertising and promotion if it so desires.

Each committee will also immediately appoint delegates to an interim national executive of the Dairy Foods Service Bureau. This national executive is to carry out a national advertising and promotion program. It will appoint an advisory panel of other members of the dairy industry and of the consumers, in order that the program can be better co-ordinated with the needs of the industry.

THE big question facing the Dairy Farmers now is—will the new program get the full support of the farmers who have to pay, and the processors and distributors who have to make the deductions from farmers' cheques and remit the funds? It has been indifference or hostility on the part of a few people within each of these groups which prevented the June Set-Aside from reaching its full potential.

George McLaughlin thinks the new program will be supported. Producer groups gave it whole-hearted support by endorsing it at the London convention. Processors have been informed of it, and have indicated approval in just about every case. Milk distributors have endorsed it. Local groups, such as fluid milk producer associations who carry on their own advertising programs, have indicated approval as well.

In the next few weeks, an intensive information campaign, consisting of farm meetings, advertising in the farm press, and direct mailings, will be carried out to explain the new program to farmers.

The very life of the D.F.C. advertising campaign is at stake, and McLaughlin emphasizes that no effort will be spared to assure its success.—D.R.B. V

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

MFA CONTINUES UNDER SUB-COMMITTEE

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, at its recent annual meeting in Winnipeg, endorsed a resolution authorizing the federation to continue operations under the direction of a sub-committee. Committee members are R. C. Brown and R. M. Wilson, United Grain Growers Ltd.; W. J. Parker and T. A. Matheson, Manitoba Pool Elevators; J. B. Brown, Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited and D. A. McNabb and J. F. Warburton of the federation provincial board.

Delegates adopted resolutions calling for the extension of crop insurance to all areas of the province on a voluntary basis and urged the federal government to underwrite the Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation program.

The group endorsed the present government policy on export sales of grain and requested that acreage payments be made each year.

A resolution suggesting the Western Agricultural Conference review its purpose, objectives, structure and delegate system also received approval. Mention was made of the special effort made by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to determine the causes and nature of existing conflicts and disunity in Canadian farm organizations.

The MFA which claims to be the first to advocate an agricultural redevelopment program adopted a resolution suggesting consideration be given to helping initiate projects. The provincial government was urged, in the same resolution, to appoint a provincial co-ordinating committee and designate areas in the province to allow projects to be started under the direction of regional development officers.

Other resolutions supported were:

- Quota marketing for grain.
- Railway branch line abandonment in principle, but only after due

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consideration of its implications for all interested parties.

• Support of the Canadian Wheat Board.

• Re-instatement of the premium on Grade A hogs.

D. A. McNabb of Minnedosa was re-elected president. First and second vice-presidents re-elected for further terms were J. F. Warburton, Poplar Point and W. S. Forrester, Emerson. ✓

FUA SEEKING POWER PLEBISCITE

The Farmers Union of Alberta made a submission to the provincial cabinet recently. Some of the main points in the brief included a request that the government establish a set policy regarding the responsibility of society to people who must give up their land to make way for progress. Concern was expressed about the development of the McMurray Oil Sands.

The brief reiterated the FUA's stand as being in favor of public ownership of power in the province. It urged that "the people of Alberta should be given a chance to express their opinion on the issue by a plebiscite, not coinciding with a provincial or federal election."

A request was made for the establishment of a veterinary college at the University of Alberta. ✓

OFU SECRETARY SCORES CFA BUTTER STAND

Ontario Farmers' Union secretary-treasurer, Frank Gamble says the recent Canadian Federation of Agriculture resolution calling for a 4-cent a pound reduction in the support price of butter is unlikely to solve the surplus butter problem, but may well aggravate the situation.

"The recent move by the CFA . . . can hardly be considered as a step in the interests of those farmers who depend on butter sales as one of their major sources of income," he said. Farmers, in an effort to make up income deficiency arising from such a cut, would very likely increase production, he claimed.

Mr. Gamble said it was not necessarily "pricing" factors that were wrong, but the method in which they were administered. Paying the subsidy indirectly through dairies and processing outlets only encouraged these groups to "engorge and force extra production." That eventually made farmers the victims of their own circumstances. He suggested a system whereby the producer is paid, directly, a "decent price, or a parity price for a given amount of production necessary to provide the domestic market." Production over this amount would find its way onto the open market for what it could bring.

He said the government had been continually withdrawing assistance to agriculture, forcing increased overhead costs to cut deeper into net income. "It seems unbelievable that any group would have the nerve to suggest further cuts in income."

It was ironic, he said that one group "supposedly representing" farmers would ask for a wage cut,



"They look alright—that's what fooled me!"

says Robert Atkins, R.R. 6, Belleville

Last year's spark plugs "that look alright" will cost you an average of 2 extra days plowing time this year! The facts are indisputable: even if you changed spark plugs last fall, there's a proven 90% certainty they've already been used too long . . . (as proved by hundreds of tractor tests throughout Canada and the U.S.A.) and now have hidden misfiring you probably can't hear or feel! What happens? Those plugs that seem still good are quietly draining off vital amounts of your engine's pulling power and costing you valuable time and money.

Mr. Robert Atkins' case is exceptional; he was losing a staggering 12 h.p. on his tractor—as was proved to him at the Dynamometer Clinic at Alton-Hadley Massey-Ferguson Dealership in Belleville, Ontario. But, the average loss to "borderline" plugs is 2 full horsepower. And that is more than enough to drag out your plowing time by two extra days (if you work about 480 acres).

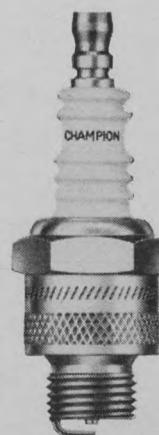
And it's more than enough to strap you with scores of unnecessary gear changes and harder pulling through tough spots.

Besides, as you push into the season with these same old plugs your losses will rise. The average "borderline" fuel loss adds up to a big 8%.

You can prevent these losses simply by having new Champion Spark Plugs installed in the Spring and Fall. Why Champion in particular? Because of their longer-lasting qualities. Because they're the first choice of tractor manufacturers! Install a new set of silvery-plated Champions now!



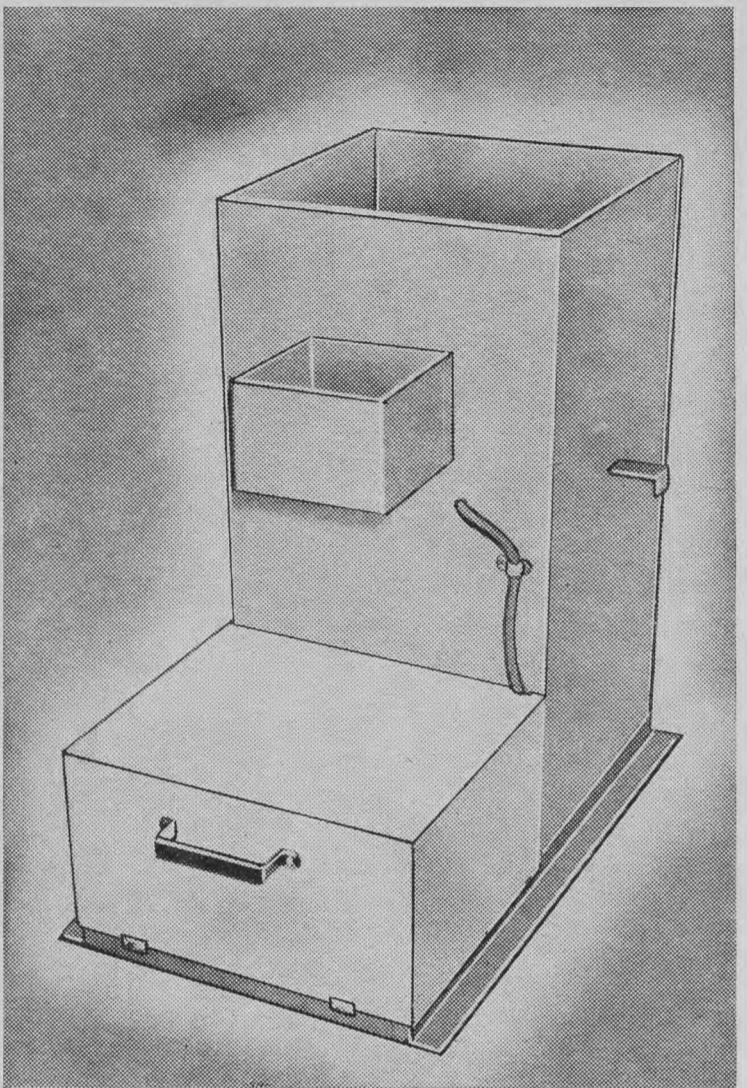
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while the "people's representatives, the body that would eventually decide the course to follow," are considering increasing their own salaries from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year.

Mr. Gamble also said the CFA's suggestion should have at least been reserved until after the special dairy conference had considered the situation. V



HERE'S NIAGARA'S SECRET WEAPON!

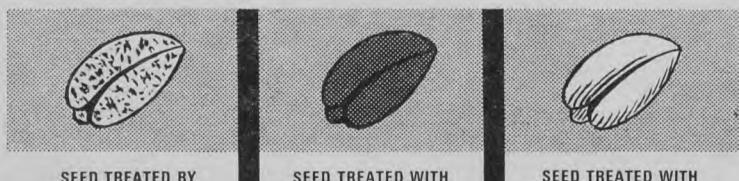
(an on-the-farm seed treater that costs only \$98.50*)

It's Niagara's Niamist 200 — first on-the-farm liquid seed treater. Here's a machine as precise as any expensive and elaborate seed plant equipment — yet built for low-cost on-the-farm use. The Niamist 200 accurately controls the flow of seed and Niagara liquid seed dressing. A piston pump meters liquid onto a high speed disk which immediately converts it into a fine penetrating mist. Each seed is treated individually as it drops through the mist. Guess work is eliminated. Every seed gets the right amount of chemical — no overdosed or untreated kernels. You'll get ideal germination rates with Niagara's Niamist.

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Please send me more information on the Niamist 200 and
on Niagara's liquid seed treatments. I am a student.

NAME _____
TOWN _____
PROVINCE _____

CFA ANNUAL MEETING

Continued from page 18

tions to study the hog industry. Government authorities will be asked in the interests of preventing hog cholera, to tighten up the inspection of producers feeding garbage to hogs; to use more stringent measures as regards to the health inspection and movement of feeder pigs being sold through community auction sales; and, investigate the possibility of developing some type of inoculation for hog cholera.

Beef. Delegates agreed to request that imported beef carcasses or quarters not be eligible for official Canada beef brands, but should carry a suitable grade stamp denoting origin and quality.

Lambs and Wool. The meeting resolved to request the Federal Government to continue the bonus on "A" and "B" lambs, and the deficiency payment program on wool. In regard to the latter program, they agreed to ask to have it apply and be calculated on a quarterly basis.

Eggs. The Federal Government is to be asked to purchase surplus eggs and to market them through the World Food Program.

Livestock General. The Federation is to take appropriate action to have the railroads revise their values for the settlement of liability claims on livestock, bringing them into line with present-day values. It was also asked to urge departments of agriculture, veterinary colleges

and diagnostic clinics, when sending reports of post-mortem examinations on animals, to include both the farmer concerned and the local veterinarian, and to phrase the report in a language that can be understood by the layman.

Grain. Resolutions called for initial payments by the CWB on oats and barley to be set as high as is consistent with maintaining a reasonable margin of security for the Government and the Board. In the case of wheat, the meeting went on record that it wanted the Government to fix the initial price of this commodity at a level related to the floor price provided in the International Wheat Agreement in effect. A request is also to be made that interim and final payments be made by the CWB without the usual Government announcement. It was felt this would avoid the false impression that such payments are government handouts.

The delegate body also reaffirmed former policy. It wants the Government to continue the policy of paying carrying charges on wheat in store above the 178 million bushel level. It went on record in full support of continuing the quota system for western grain deliveries. It resolved to reaffirm its support of the CWB as the sole marketing agency for wheat, oats and barley, and that western-grown rye, flax and rapeseed also be marketed by the Board.

The meeting also approved the terms of the International Wheat Agreement which came into effect at the beginning of the crop year. V



Hi Folks:

On a dairy tour Ted Corbett and I took not long ago, we ran across quite a few farmers who feel that having a registered herd isn't important any more.

Said one of the operators we visited, "Ever since A.I. gave us the chance to breed grade cows to top registered bulls our grades have been producing like champions. In fact, my herd out-produces several registered herds right in this area. Why should I let myself in for a lot of extra work?"

Another claimed his output actually increased when he stopped registering his purebred animals and just concentrated on the job of producing quality milk.

This was good news to Ted Corbett. If there's one thing he's in favor of it's getting more money for less work.

"I knew the industry would swing around to my type of operation if I waited long enough," he chortled.

I decided to ask our local Agriculturist, Tom Branum, about this. Building up a registered herd had always been a special goal of mine.

"The fact is, on the average, grade cows don't produce as much milk as registered cows," Branum

said. "That sort of talk gets started when below-average registered cows or herds are compared with above-average grades. But these are only exceptions that prove the rule."

He reached into his files and produced a release from the USDA.

"These figures include the registered and grade DHIA records of all five major dairy breeds — they represent over 600,000 individual records, in fact.

"Using \$4.15 per cwt., as an average price, registered cows brought their owners \$35 extra in milk sales alone. For a 30-cow herd, this is over \$1,000 more gross income per farm."

"Providing you can sell your milk," I said.

"Whatever you sell, it will still pay if you can produce the same amount with fewer cows."

"There's nothing surprising about the advantages of registered stock," he went on, "all the good qualities of these high-producing grade cattle trace to the continued use of registered sires, not to any scrub ancestors the cows may have. Your herd is bound to improve when these superior qualities are stacked on both sides of the pedigree by having registered sires AND dams."

"And don't forget the extra bonus," he added. "A man with registered animals can always pick up a bit of extra cash by selling seed stock."

I guess in dairy cattle, as in anything else, quality pays in the long run.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

Letters

Cold Comfort

Though it is a dog's age since I shook hands with the plow and bade Bossie farewell, the farmers' worries are still mine. The article by Norman Goodland on "Agriculture and the ECM" (October 1962) gave only cold comfort. Negotiations now in progress between Britain and the ECM group appear likely to end Canada's last hope of saving its market for food in Britain.

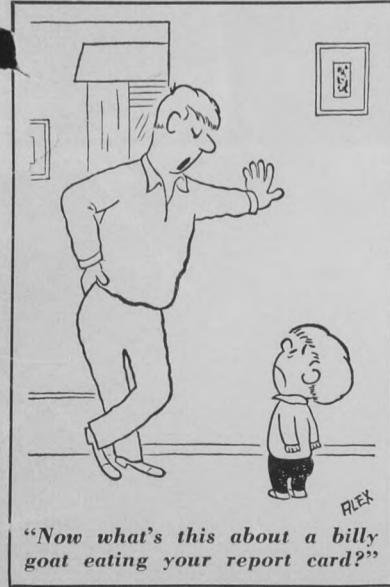
Of course this is a world problem and should be tackled by all countries exporting food products. But what has happened to the plan for a world food bank, which we told a few months ago was to be realized?

Mr. Goodland's choice of South Africa as a source of agricultural wisdom was unfortunate. From relations in that country, and from the Institute of Race Relations of S.A., I get a story not otherwise told to foreigners. South Africa's surplus problem is similar to Canada's. The annual report of S.A. Dairy Control Board, in June 1962 said: "The unprecedented surplus of dairy products has posed a serious marketing problem . . . These products cannot be kept in storage indefinitely. Unless some means of disposal is found, they will have to be destroyed . . ." The Mealie (maize) Industry Control Board reported that the estimated loss on maize exported in 1962 would be \$15 million. The Banana Distributors Assn. stated that thousands of tons of this product were destroyed in the past 6 months."

Mr. Goodland said that South Africa is turning its attention to the vast internal African market still waiting to be fully developed. We wonder. Pretoria's Medical Health Officer said as recently as July 1962: "It is a crime against humanity that people in this country should be dying from deficiency diseases while the means to save them is being shipped abroad and dumped at cut prices."

The reason is that African workers don't get a living wage . . .

R. C. ANDERSON,
Vancouver, B.C.



It's a joy to make cloud-light and heavenly baking powder biscuits with Magic. And look: this basic recipe offers you four delicious variations! Why not bake a batch for dinner?

MAGIC BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

(basic recipe)

- 3 cups once-sifted pastry flour
(or 2 2/3 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour)
- 6 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup chilled shortening
- 1 cup (about) milk

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into mixing bowl; cut in shortening finely. Make a well in dry mixture; add milk and mix lightly with a fork, using just enough milk to make a soft but not sticky dough. Turn out dough onto lightly-floured board or canvas and knead lightly for 10 seconds. Roll out to 3/4-inch thickness and cut with a floured 2 1/2-inch cookie cutter. Arrange, slightly apart, on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 12 minutes. Yield - 12 to 14 biscuits.

4 Easy Variations

CHEESE BISCUITS: Reduce shortening to 1/4 cup and before adding milk, mix in 1 cup shredded process cheese. Brush unbaked biscuit-tops with milk and sprinkle with sesame seeds when available. Delightful with salads, egg dishes or jam.

TOMATO BISCUITS: Replace salt with onion salt and milk with tomato juice. Wonderful accompaniment for salads, cold cuts, fish and eggs.

SPICED RAISIN BISCUITS: Sift 3/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon, 1/8 teaspoon ground cloves and 1/4 cup fine granulated sugar with the flour; before adding milk, mix in 3/4 cup raisins. Lightly-spiced and delightfully sweet — luscious at tea-time.

CHILI BISCUITS: Sift 1 teaspoon chili powder with the flour; replace 1/3 cup milk with 1/2 cup thick chili sauce. These savory biscuits do wonders for bland foods.

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I made it myself - with MAGIC!

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feasted on pop-overs? Tall, crisp, and puffy-light every time when you bake with Ogilvie pre-sifted All Purpose Flour. For all these recipes, and many more, write: The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Dept. M5, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal.



The first luscious slice will tell you this is fruit bread with the hearty, wholesome goodness of Ogilvie Whole Wheat Flour. Write us for this easy recipe—and try the different, delicious recipe on the package.



Zesty, flavorful rye bread—easy to make, impossible to resist when you use Ogilvie Rye Flour. If your grocer doesn't stock all these Ogilvie Specialty Flours, he'll be happy to order them.



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